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COMMUNISTS IN DILEMMA OVER FARMS

Stalin's Letter Prohibits Ruthless Transfer of Property

NEW AGRARIAN PLAN FIRST SERIOUS STEP

Care Is Taken Not to Upset Soviet Ideas for Agriculture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin's letter, published in all the Moscow newspapers early in March, warning local Communists against pushing the processes of collectivization too far and too fast against the will of the peasantry, marks an important landmark in Soviet agrarian policy, and complicates the already difficult task of the party and Soviet officials who are responsible for the success of the campaign to draw all the peasants into collective farms as rapidly as possible.

Hitherto, whatever one might think of the expediency of Communist agricultural policy, no one could fail to recognize in it the elements of simplicity, drive and directness. It consisted in the most strenuous propaganda and most active organization of collective farms, combined with the systematic ruin of the unfortunate 3 per cent of the peasantry who had earned the title of "kulaks" or "fists" by rising somewhat above the general average living standard of their fellows.

Up to the time of publication of Stalin's letter the duties required of the Communist Party village branch secretary or of the president of the village Soviet were simple. He was to smash the kulak, to organize the other peasants in collective farms and to carry on agitation among the poorer peasants, who are regarded as the firmest supporters of the Soviet régime.

It became clear that a mere mechanical regimentation of the peasants into the new farms did not correspond with the aims of the Communist Party leadership. Side by side with the slogans of destroying the kulaks and pushing collectivization, the necessity for explanatory propaganda work, especially among the peasant women, who are often among the stoutest opponents of collective farming, was emphasized. At the same time reports from various parts of the

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Gusher Partially Tamed Roars Out With Fresh Fury

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Hurling aside mechanical contrivances which for seven hours had held the recalcitrant gusher, the Mary Sudik No. 1, under control, the well on April 5 again resumed its rampage, flaunting a rumbling pillar of petroleum over the South Oklahoma City field.

The big well smashed out of control at 1:05 a. m. after a specially constructed master gate, known as an "overshot," began to leak.

The leaks widened rapidly; anchor bolts creaked and the whole structure began to give way. Fearing that the "overshot" would be ripped loose and sent smashing up through the 122-foot steel derrick, the few men who had been stationed to watch the well through the night flung open the valves and the column of oil and gas again spurted high over the crown-block, and spattered down over the already oil-soaked countryside.

W. P. Sutton, field superintendent for the oil company, owner of the well, said the "overshot" probably was hanging by just a few threads, but that with all of the valves open, it probably would not be blown loose.

Weary workers, who last night conquered the well after nine days of battling, scrambled from their beds and hurried to the lease, ready to resume their fight.

The Mary Sudik No. 1 blew in with a crash March 26, with a gas pressure estimated at 200,000,000 cubic feet a day. At first scarcely a trace of oil was apparent, but gradually the roaring column became oil, estimated at between 2000 and 3000 barrels an hour—making it probably the largest sweet, high gravity oil well in the world.

Running wild until Sunday, the well was partially shut in Sunday night, only to rip loose again Monday, with unabated fury. Oil vapor from the gusher sprayed the prairie for miles, reaching as far south as Norman, 11 miles away.

After a Herculean battle, weary workmen on April 4 turned a ponderous valve with grab hooks, the column of oil dwindled, and the Mary Sudik lay, apparently beaten into submission. Then came the fresh outbreak.

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Rise in Lace Tariff May Affect Styles

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

THE proposed new American tariff on lace, in the opinion of the Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, may result in a change of styles affecting French consumption as well as American.

A resolution adopted by the committee says: "The committee is singularly surprised by an increase to a prohibitive point of the duties on French lace in the United States which already at 90 per cent were considered very high."

Reich Cabinet Told to Loose Party Shackles

Newspapers Advise Strong Policy With Firm Grip on Reins of State

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Rapid work and no waste time is the keynote of the parties backing the new Government and the Cabinet is encouraged by most of its supporters not to permit Parliament to obstruct this work.

The further one looks toward the Right the more pronounced the desire becomes that the Government shall disregard Parliament.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung urges the Government to emancipate itself from parties and utilize to the utmost powers bestowed on it by President von Hindenburg.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung implores the Government not to let leadership out of its hands for a single moment. The Government and not Parliament or a committee of parties must govern, this paper says.

The Koelnische Zeitung writes that the Government's work must show results if necessary with the aid of the dictatorial powers of the President. But this paper wishes the Cabinet first to try to co-operate with Parliament. This desire is shared by the Democrats. The Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, is already doing this and has conferred with party leaders regarding the budget.

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's support of the Government and the question of the future of his Nationalist Party still form the center of public discussion. Nobody believes Dr. Hugenberg has actually given up his opposition. The German Nationalist press declares he now has the Government under his control.

The Social Democrats maintain the same, adding, however, that since the Agrarian wing is apparently determining the policy of Dr. Hugenberg's party, it is really the Agrarians who have influence over the new Cabinet.

The Hugenberg press maintains that one of the principal aims of the new Government was to split his party. This view is shared by many here, who hold the Government wanted to cut the moderates in his party loose from the Fascist wing and thus form a Government resting on all bourgeois parties.

Dr. Hugenberg prevented this split. But many still believe it will occur in the not too distant future. This is also indicated by the Germania (Roman Catholic) which writes that his party will not be able to withstand future developments.

Friendship Brings Reward to Soldier

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Charles M. Ziegler, St. Louis insurance man and former University of Maine football star, has received a bequest of a fine old brick residence in the village of Arnage in southern France, where he was billeted as an American soldier during the World War.

Mr. Ziegler was a first lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces, and the gift, estimated to be worth $27,000, was the result of a friendship he struck up with Adolph Bonnet, then owner of the property, and the town's wealthiest citizen. Mr. Ziegler became fond of the place and also of Mr. Bonnet during several months he was quartered there. Mr. Bonnet reciprocated his esteem.

"I shall never sell it," Mr. Ziegler said. "I know how Mr. Bonnet felt about it. He gave it to me to remember him and to remember France."

Rumanian Premier Assumes War Post

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Juliu Maniu, Premier, has accepted the resignation of General Chihovsky, Minister of War, and has taken the portfolio of this ministry himself.

At the same time Constantine Stere, leader of the Bessarabian parliamentary group, has withdrawn from the National Peasant Party. Thus both sides in the quarrel received some satisfaction.

The army succeeded in forcing from the executive committee of the governing party a man whom it considers a traitor, while the Government, by accepting General Chihovsky's resignation, indicated that generals who mix in politics have no place in the Cabinet.

In general the position of the Government, constantly attacked from every side, is not strengthened by this solution. This is the first open conflict with army leaders, and the unity prestige of the Government party is weakened.

GANDHI MAKES GOAL IN MARCH TO SALT LANDS

India Awaits Results of Violation of Government's Monopoly of Product

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mahatma Gandhi with his little band of 70 disciples has reached the salt marshes at Dandi on the desolate Arabian sea coast where he proposes to put into operation his plans for challenging the Government of India by evaporating contraband salt in the tropical sun and selling it, which no unlicensed person may do without penalty.

He has thus completed the first stage of his undertaking which began March 12, when he set out on foot from Ahmedabad, 150 miles distant, to preach Indian home rule. His immediate party is little larger than when it started, but Indian sightseers in considerable numbers made their way to Dandi by motorbuses from Jalalpur, 13 miles distant, to see what is now to occur.

Indian itinerant sweetmeat sellers have also arrived and are doing a busy trade. A small number of police are camped near by to see that order is maintained. The scene thus resembles that of a religious pilgrimage.

So far there has been little outward sign of excitement anywhere. Local rioting, it is true, occurred at Bombay and Calcutta April 4. Congress volunteers also demonstrated in northern India April 2 against Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, by the familiar Indian method of lying down full length on the road to prevent his passing by in an automobile to open a new school at Dehra Dun.

The volunteers allowed themselves, however, to be dragged out of the way peacefully by members of the Governor's staff. The Bombay and Calcutta happenings also have been on too small a scale to have occasioned more than passing anxiety to the police, who in each case quickly restored quiet. The stage is now set for the moment when Gandhi is to carry out his much-advertised intention of breaking the salt law.

To Boycott Foreign Cloth

BOMBAY, India (AP)—The Native Piece Goods Association has resolved an immediate complete boycott of all foreign cloth for three months.

Editor Goes to Prison

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—The editor of the newspaper Arjun named Indra has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition. Indra also is president of the Youth League here.

Cross-Country Glider on Last Lap of Flight

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Capt. Frank Hawks, transcontinental glider flier, took off from Port Columbus at 8:44 a. m., April 5, for Cleveland on his flight from San Diego, Calif., to New York, where he hopes to land Sunday night, a week from the day he left San Diego in his motorless airplane.

Cleveland was the first stop on today's flight. There the tow plane, piloted by Duke Jernigin, was refueled while the fliers attended dinner, after which they proceeded to Buffalo to spend the night.

Continuing eastward Sunday, the fliers will stop at Elmira, N. Y., for another refueling and then go on to New York City where the novel journey will end.

Pageant Traces Epochal Achievements in Field of Mechanical Engineering

This is the fourth of a daily series of articles on the contributions of mechanical engineering to civilization, presented in connection with the fiftieth anniversary convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, founded at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J., in April, 1880, began here and in Hoboken April 5, a five-day anniversary celebration during which will be reviewed the last half-century's achievements in engineering.

Bringing together outstanding engineers from a score of nations, each of whom will report on engineering progress in his part of the world, the celebration will fittingly move on to Washington April 7 for a climax at the national capital which will emphasize the benefits of the growing international co-operation among engineers resulting from the leadership of the society.

It is not, however, their achievements alone which the engineers have gathered to evaluate. It is the influence of these achievements on cultural, social, economic and even political life. In the light of this, they will look ahead to see what is the future of the engineer's place in the promotion of the common welfare, what his opportunities. To inspire them, an encouraging watchword has been put before them by their president, Charles Piez of Chicago, and engraved on a tablet of bronze: "What is not yet may be."

Tablet and Medal Alike

The unveiling of this tablet, a memorial of the fiftieth anniversary, marked the formal opening of the celebration. It is to remain in the foyer of the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, where it was dedicated by Charles T. Main, of Boston, formerly president of the society. The tablet is the work of Julio Kilenyi, New York sculptor, and bears the same design as the fiftieth anniversary medal, which is to be presented in Washington to 16 of the world's outstanding engineers.

It was in the offices of The American Machinist, then at 96 Fulton Street, that on Feb. 16, 1880, with Alexander Lyman Holley as chairman, the founders of the society held a meeting to discuss the formation of an engineering fraternity. In the course of time, the American Machinist became a McGraw-Hill publication. It was, therefore, to the building of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, that the delegates went next to commemorate this preliminary meeting.

The actual organization of the society, however, did not occur until April 7, when the founders met again, this time at Stevens Institute, and elected Robert H. Thurston their president. Dr. Thurston, then a professor at Stevens, later became dean of Sibley College at Cornell University.

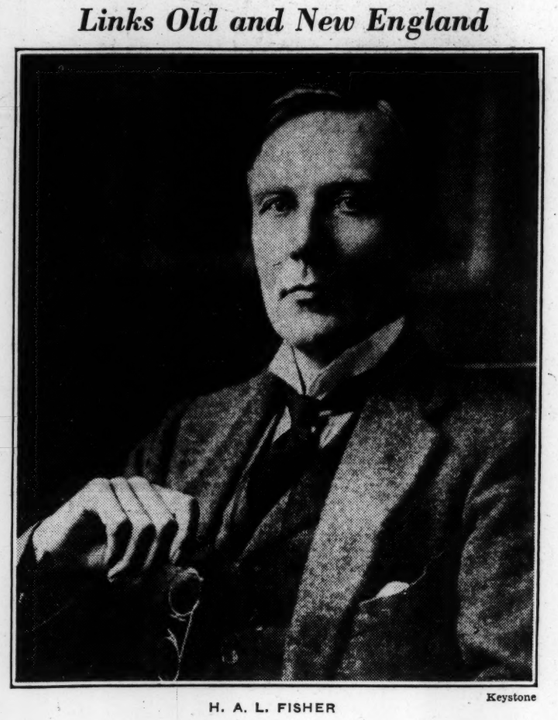
In the same auditorium in which this meeting was held, the day's festivities reached their height with the presentation by Stevens Institute students of a spectacular pageant, devised and directed by George Pierce Baker, director of the University Theater at Yale University.

It was entitled "Control: A Pageant of Engineering Progress." Ninety students participated in the pageant. In its presentation, mechanical devices of the most modern type, including the motion picture and mechanically reproduced music, were effectively utilized.

There followed a series of playlets representing actual occurrences in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Links Old and New England



H. A. L. FISHER

Keystone

Tercentenary Orator From Oxford Brings Rare Qualities to Task

Speaker in Boston on July 15 Widely Recognized as Authority on American History—Served in British Cabinet—Headed Vital Educational Reform

When selection was to be made of the chief speaker in Boston for the International Day program on July 15 of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary observance, it was agreed by New England authorities on early American history that the speaker should be Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher of Oxford College.

It will be remembered that twice Mr. Fisher has come out to Boston to deliver courses of the Lowell lectures, and upon subjects directly concerned with the history of early days in New England.

Mr. Fisher has been warden of New College at Oxford since 1925. In such wise was he returning to his own college for, from his public school which was Winchester, he went to New College. It is difficult to say at what point he began the study which turned him definitely to the goal of making himself an authority of world-wide consequence on the early colonial history of New England.

And it is not only as a man who has thoroughly prepared himself in such knowledge that he has been invited to deliver the most important public address of the formal Tercentenary observance, but as a man who has been a part of the most significant political life of his time, and has thus a complete knowledge of the points at which the lives of the two countries have come together after early separation.

Combines High Attributes

When the committee selected Mr. Fisher it was felt that a man was being singled out who combines in rare degree the high attributes of the statesman and the scholar. When other men of scholastic leanings have turned for extra practical expression to business, here we have a man who turned to the opportunities of the House of Commons, holding a careful and shrewd balance between theory and practice, versed in the great theories which have set the ideals for great political practices.

When Mr. Fisher was serving the scholastic cause as vice-chancellor of Sheffield University he was called from its comparative seclusion to join David Lloyd George's war Cabinet; it may well be said to have been a circumstance hitherto unheard of in English politics, but it was a matter of general appreciation that he immediately showed those qualities of familiarity with the practical aspects of the broad general field of government and history that justified his selection.

It was perhaps an evidence of his unusual malleability that, staying in the service of practical politics for less than 10 years, he then turned to the labors of the presidency of the Board of Education with an insight as secure of its outcome as his work in other connections had been.

He planned and carried through Parliament the celebrated Education Act of 1913, which provided for the continued education of young people between the ages of 14 and 18 and extended increased facilities for university and adult students.

Wins Lloyd George Tribute

Mr. Lloyd George considered this act "one of the greatest measures of all times, standing with the great Education Act of 1870 as one of the two great democratic measures which England has carried for the education of the people. . . . Mr. Fisher has been able to do what I thought impossible, reconcile the detachment of the historian with, not the partiality, but the enthusiasm of the politician."

A Labor member of Parliament once called him "a boss literary light" which, considering the English reticence about coining what might almost seem to be an "Americanism," must be considered high praise, and apt, too.

It was as a history teacher that Mr. Fisher made his first great name. As a writer on historical subjects he has made a particularly secure and authoritative place for himself.

Mr. Fisher has perhaps built a considerable part of his record as a teacher of history upon his belief that the knowledge of history is an essential ingredient in the training of character and, next to music, the greatest formative influence that can surround the young.

Bolivia-Paraguay Agreement Signed

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay, setting forth the manner in which the exchange of Forts Boqueron and Vanguardia in the disputed Chaco territory is to be made, was signed April 4 at the Foreign Office. Foreign Minister Dominguez of Uruguay also signed the agreement as mediator in the negotiations. Both the Bolivian and Paraguayan ministers who participated in the lengthy negotiations here congratulated Dominguez on his handling of the delicate affair.

The agreement provides that two majors of the Uruguayan Army will proceed immediately to the Chaco to supervise the reconstruction of the Bolivian Fort Vanguardia by the Paraguayans. When this fort is rebuilt, the Bolivian troops will evacuate Fort Boqueron, returning it to Paraguay. This will return the situation to the condition that existed before the skirmish between troops of the two countries in December, 1928.

Under terms of the Washington protocol, Bolivia and Paraguay will now endeavor to settle the long-standing Chaco dispute by direct negotiations among themselves.

COMPOSER WINS MEDAL

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The gold medal of the Royal Philharmonic Society was presented at Queens Hall here April 3 to Gustav Holst, thus marking the recent decision of this organization to include composers of unquestioned eminence besides executants in its honor lists.

HOOVER EXPECTS 'SLIGHT' SURPLUS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Moderate Balance Foreseen If Budget Limits Are Followed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—By rigidly keeping within budget limits, President Hoover declared on April 4, in a statement discussing income tax returns, the Government will be able to close the current fiscal year with a moderate surplus.

An accurate estimate of the situation in the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1931, is not possible at this time, the President finds.

While not able to authoritatively speak of the future in this regard the President is certain, however, of the absolute necessity of rigid economy and deferment "of otherwise justifiable expenditures," by both the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

In thus reiterating his previous warning of caution in exceeding budget estimates, the President points out that already bills have been favorably reported by congressional committees which, if enacted into law, would entail an additional expenditure of nearly $300,000,000 in the coming fiscal year. Such an expansion would inevitably result in a deficit, he declared.

In face of anticipated losses in income revenue and despite the appreciable tax reduction factor, the President reports that "generally speaking," the income tax collections in March indicate that the returns from the individual taxpayers, while somewhat less than collections during the calendar year 1929, are substantially in excess of those paid in 1928.

As regards corporations, the President states, income taxes in 1930 from this source will not apparently fall short of the 1929 collections, this notwithstanding a $90,000,000 reduction resulting from lowering the rate from 12 to 11 per cent.

The individual and corporation income tax cut that he initiated is fully justified, the President asserts, by the Treasury estimates of collections for the fiscal year 1930. The figures submitted in the budget message estimated income tax revenue for this year at $2,480,000,000, the President declares, without taking into account the subsequently provided tax reduction.

The March collections indicate that income tax revenue will actually aggregate $2,400,000,000, which allowing $85,000,000 for tax reduction, would correspond to $2,485,000,000 under the old rates.

According to original budget limits, he declares, a surplus of $47,000,000 for the next fiscal year could have been anticipated, but already $30,000,000 of this has been wiped out by additional expenditures for the coming year.

Manchuria Joins Nanking in March Against War Lord

NANKING, China (AP)—The Nationalist Government on April 5, issued a mandate ordering an expedition to be undertaken against Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi Province, who is actively opposing the Government of Chiang Kai-shek.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Rallying to the aid of the Central Government at Nanking, the Manchurian Dictator, Chang Hsueh-liang, dispatched a squadron of gunboats to Tsingtao, Shantung Province. He also ordered Manchuria's troops mobilized south of Shanhaikwan, the sea end of the Great Wall of China.

Chang's troops were ordered to be prepared to move against the city of Tientsin and the forces of the northern alliance.

Aroused by the proclamation of Yen Hsi-shan that he would head a revolt against the Nationalist Government and overthrow President Chiang Kai-shek, the Government's state council approved a mandate for the "arrest and subjugation" of Yen. This is considered virtually a declaration of war against the militarist northern alliance.

Japanese Prime Minister Expects 3-Power Pact

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo

YUKO HAMAGUCHI, the Premier, told reporters April 5 that the Government was confident of an early conclusion of a tripartite naval treaty at London, although still awaiting word on a final agreement concerning Japan's submarine fleet.

The vernacular newspapers prominently display reports that the navy will ask 60,000,000 yen (about $30,000,000) for a five-year period to increase naval aviation facilities from the present 17 squadrons to 28 squadrons of planes, a total of 1000 aircraft.

Sanctions Issue for Geneva, Not London, Is Claim

British and French Views on Question of Security Are Compared

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—French public opinion reacts curiously to the fluctuations of London. As the newspapers inform their readers that an accord is virtually reached and the next day that an accord is impossible and the third day that hope was never higher, there is an alternate impression, favorable and unfavorable which is to be expected. But there remains an unchanging mixed feeling of weariness and interest. The French are at once skeptical and eager. They believe that the conference has been badly conducted but they still think it will muddle through to some more or less satisfactory conclusion.

It would be well at this stage again to appreciate the French way of thinking, however mistaken it may be considered. The solution of political problems undoubtedly determines and conditions the solution of technical problems, and it is held that it would have been better to have started at this end. But now the discussion of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations seems slightly irrelevant. The Mediterranean pact as originally proposed had a specific bearing on the Franco-Italian relations, and although there are grave objections to such a pact, it might have been helpful.

Implementing Kellogg Pact

The implementing of the Kellogg pact by means of consultation in the event of menace in which the United States would join might also, though regarded as inadequate, have made matters easier. But concentration on the Covenant of the League by two powers, namely England and France, was bound to provoke uneasiness in the other continental countries, without greatly changing the naval situation.

For years this Article 16 which at first sight would appear to give the League the right to call upon the various nations to participate in military proceedings against an aggressor has been the subject of dispute. It offers so many loopholes that those nations which are against sanctions can easily nullify its provisions. Those nations, such as France, which believe in sanctions have endeavored to strengthen the article by interpretative statements. But generally there is a widespread sentiment that the article which indicates the possibility of pooling the national forces for international military purposes of the League will never work, and this view was largely confirmed by the failure of the Geneva protocol of 1924.

Divergent Views on Sanctions

This idea of sanctions, perhaps especially French, as a method of enforcing peace certainly does not commend itself to the British people and it is wondered in many quarters whether the search for a formula in presnt circumstances is not mistimed. It is difficult to conceive that the French would be pleased with the British interpretation, or the British

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Character Better Than Big Muscles, Physical Educationists Are Warned

Character building, culture and citizenship training, rather than the development of "big muscles" and physical hygiene, should be the aims of physical education teachers, three speakers declared in the concluding sessions of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Physical Education Association in Boston.

Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education in Massachusetts, in calling for more attention to "the three C's," character, culture, and citizenship, said, "The time has come for a little more emphasis upon culture. I would like to see a nation as willing to hear Elihu Root as Amos."

Laboratory work in character education, to develop teamwork, fair play, and other similar qualities, was recommended by C. H. McCloy, of the University of Iowa, in an address on "Character Building Through Physical Education."

"A wider meaning must be given to physical education," he said. "Character building is always taking place, on the field of sports and in the classroom. Proper guidance must be provided by the teacher."

Dr. Joseph Lee, president of the American Playground and Recreation Association, urged the physical education teachers not to get a "big muscle obsession."

"Hygiene is not the chief thing," he said, "but a minor factor. When I hear of someone who is 'keeping fit,' I ask, 'Keeping fit for what?' An overemphasis upon physical culture and hygiene obscures the real values. Man is an expression of ideas, and of spiritual qualities, not of hygiene.

"Don't make the early education of children too 'practical.' Let imagination have free reign. Our present system of education in the United States tends to shut out some of the most valuable individual qualities. We drill on how to say things, at the expense of allowing ourselves enough leisure to have our own individualities unfold, so that we will have something valuable to say. We hurry too much from one thing to another, and put too much emphasis upon routine and system."

Three members were elected to the Council. They are Tucker Jones, professor in the College of William and Mary; Neils Neilson, state supervisor of physical education for California, and Dr. A. S. Lamb of McGill University.

RUSSIANS PHOTOGRAPH PLANET

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Astronomers attached to the Pulkovsky Observatory here on April 4 completed two successful photographs of the planet recently discovered by the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. They estimate that the planet is about 5,282,400,000 miles from the sun.

FIVE-POWER PACT STILL GOAL SOUGHT

British and French Continue Efforts to Bring About Desired End

BRIAND TO CONSULT TARDIEU IN PARIS

Conciliation of Italians to Franco-British Views Is Object of Delegations

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British and French Governments are pursuing to the very end their political discussions in an attempt to make a five-power treaty possible, although they admit frankly there is little likelihood of an agreement. In any case, it is officially announced that a decision must be made before the end of next week.

On the night of April 4 the American officials, with the apparent knowledge of the British Prime Minister, issued a statement explaining that the five-power negotiations were drawing to a close and that a three-power treaty must be drafted. This statement did not mean that the British Government has given up the last traces of hope of reaching a broader agreement. The announcement only estimated the probabilities of the situation. Far from surrendering, Ramsay MacDonald, Aristide Briand, and Arthur Henderson and the experts held a long meeting at St. James's on the morning of April 5. Immediately after the meeting M. Briand left for Paris to consult André Tardieu, announcing that he will return probably on April 8. Leaving the conference, M. Briand said: "We have been carefully studying the political questions and as a result of this morning's meeting the British and French points of view are considerably closer together."

Formula Agreed On

Told of M. Briand's optimism, a British spokesman said that he was gratified M. Briand was hopeful, but significantly added that the difficulties must not be underestimated. The discussions between the British and French have apparently now produced a formula which the two powers can agree upon, defining the obligations under Article 16 of the League Covenant at least for the purposes of the present exigency.

This is not enough, for a critical point remains: Will the French reduce their tonnage adequately in return for British political concession? It is believed that M. Briand is now returning to Paris to confer with M. Tardieu and the other members of the French Government upon the possibility of reducing tonnage. The dilemma revolves upon the number of eight-inch gun cruisers, with the French claiming 10 and the British insisting that the most they can allow the French is seven if the Rapidan figures are to be maintained by Great Britain.

So far there is no perceptible evidence of the French agreeing to the reduction and the British would prefer no treaty at all with the French rather than to countersign increases to this extent in the French Navy. The French submarine claim, too, is regarded by the British as excessively high, but trouble on this score is not expected if the other aspects are solved.

Franco-British Discussions

The persistent continuance of the Franco-British discussions is aimed, not only at the five-power treaty but perhaps even more significantly to prepare for a continuation of the general political conversations at Geneva and in the later disarmament conference. From this viewpoint the talks are doing much good. The last 10 days have brought the French and British closer together than they have been for a long time. Mr. Henderson and M. Briand feel that the security talks may be usefully continued in the months to come and in a more leisured atmosphere profitable results may finally be achieved.

The Italian problem is more difficult. It is expected that the remaining days of the political phase of the conference will be devoted especially to conciliating Italy and bringing her closer both to France and Great Britain. At present the Italian press and public opinion are up in arms against the Franco-British talks, but concentrated work will now be devoted by the British and probably also by the Americans in order to leave the Franco-Italian problem in better condition than they found it. From the American side, this interesting political task is largely in the hands of Dwight W. Morrow and Hugh S. Gibson and other Americans who have a close appreciation of continental problems.

Not least of them is Hugh Wilson, minister to Switzerland, who has not only served as an exceedingly able and amiable press officer during the conference, but has helped Mr. Gibson and Mr. Morrow with questions invovling continental politics and the League of Nations.

The exact form of the three-power pact is not entirely settled. Some of the delegations had hoped to make a five-power skeleton treaty embodying an agreement on technical questions enabling France and Italy to adhere as well as the other three. It was also suggested to frame a technical agreement so as to leave the door open for subsequent adherence by the continental powers. But apparently this idea is losing ground. Chiefly to satisfy the Americans, the three-power treaty will be devoid of all superfluous detail and all attempts to attract continental support. The conference, it is felt, is finally approaching its crisis.

ILLINOIS VOTE TESTS SUPPORT OF WORLD COURT

Deneen's Stand for Tribunal Challenged in Speeches of Mrs. McCormick

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The first great battle ground of American entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has unexpectedly developed in the Illinois Senatorial primary. If the Court gains the field, its victory will weaken opposition in the United States Senate. If the Court loses, its defeat will reinforce opposition in and out of the Senate, it is anticipated.

"Should the Court win, we shall never hear of this question again," declared Salmon O. Levinson, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War. Last summer Mr. Levinson at Geneva was instrumental in effecting some changes in the Court's procedure designed to eliminate American objection.

"The campaign against the Court in Illinois is the last desperate effort of Mr. Hearst and a few others to stir up prejudice against it," he added, "and their success here will mean the opening of a national program of opposition."

While the World Court has been to the fore ever since Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick brought it into the Senatorial primary in her opening speech back in January, it has recently developed as an issue as the campaign has grown more intense toward its close. In the final days such notables as Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, and James A, Reed, former Senator from Missouri, have been brought here to speak for and against the tribunal.

The Root formula has been brought before the general voting public in this campaign as probably not elsewhere hitherto. Mrs. McCormick, foe of the Court, has repeatedly challenged her Republican rival, Senator Charles S. Deneen, to say whether he stands for the formula as well as the World Court.

Mr. Levinson, who did much to formulate the doctrine of the outlawry of war, has made public his most extended comment on the Root formula, which he sought to supplement in his work at Geneva last year. He champions the formula.

It would be a mistake for the country at large to regard the World Court issue as the principal one in Illinois. It was the first major issue to appear and it has continued to be one of the most important differences between the two candidates. But as usual, local questions have taken a deeper hold on the voters than the international problem of the World Court.

The election will doubtless turn on matters much nearer home. But such is politics, that the decision, one way or the other, will be hailed by friends and foes of the World Court as vindication of their position, and the outcome will be projected as portentous upon the national screen.

Boston University Adds Home Course

An institute of homemaking and related vocations is to be opened in September by Boston University. It is to be operated in co-operation with the Garland School of Homemaking, the Chamberlain School of Everyday Art, the Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and the Boston Home Information Center.

The five units of Boston University engaged in developing the institute will continue as they have in the past, but will co-operate in the new course. Students may obtain a training in the vocation based on homemaking with academic subjects plus specialized training in the vocation chosen for a career. A bachelor of science degree will be conferred. Specialized lines will include clothing and textiles; foods; vocational arts; household management and equipment.

Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the Boston University School of Education, is sponsor of the project. Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones of Auburndale, will direct the institute. The advisory board will consist of Mrs. Margaret Stannard, director of the Garland School of Homemaking; Mrs. Della T. Lutes, housekeeping editor of the Modern Priscilla Magazine and director of the Priscilla proving plant; Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, director of the Chamberlain School of Everyday Art; and Mrs. Horace Skilton of the Home Information Center.

UTILITY EMPLOYMENT INCREASE REPORTED

A slight increase in employment in public utilities in Massachusetts during March is shown in a report of the division of statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry. The report covers 83 utility companies employing about 95 per cent of the workers in this classification in the State.

A total of 54,956 wage earners were employed in March, an increase of 3 per cent over February of this year. Payrolls aggregated $1,833,933, a decrease of 1.7 per cent, while the average weekly earnings also declined to $33.37 as compared with $34.03 for the previous month, a decrease of 1.9 per cent.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Forty-second annual banuet, Norwich Club of Boston, speakers, Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson, Washington, D. C., chief of the Militia Bureau, and President Charles A. Plumley of Norwich, University Club, 6:30.

Celebration of Army Day and twelfth anniversary of Declaration of War by Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, guests of honor and speakers, Laurence Curtis 2d, Arnold Leonard, Edward L. Logan, Henry Parkman Jr. and others, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; members' night, illustrated talk by Capt. John Jaynes, member of the Capt. Donald B. MacMillan arctic expedition since 1923, Clubhouse, 8.

Annual session of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; anniversary of Epworth League, talk by the Rev. Roy Linden Minich, Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, 8.

Annual Get-Together, Mechanic Arts High School Alumni Association, business metting, supper and entertainment, talk by Tom Eadie, famous diver, on "The Raising of the Submarine S-4," School Building, Belvidere and Dalton Streets, 6.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Hollis Street—The Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Shubert—"The New Monn."
Wilbur—Walter Hampden in "Richelieu."
Copley—"D. C. M."
Fine Arts Theater—The film "Passion of Joan of Arc," directed by Carl Dreyer.
Majestic—John McCormack in the film "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ford Hall forum; talk by Stuart Chase, economist, on "Men and Machines," musical program by Miss Greta Milos, lyric soprano, and Howard Slayman, pianist, Ford Hall, 7:30.

Boston Public Library; lecture by Arthur L. Sweetser on "Haiti, an Island of Contrasts," Lecture Hall, 3:30; chamber concert by London String Quartet, Lecture Hall, 8.

Hour of choral music, under the direction of William E. Zeuch, by First Church Choir, First Church, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; illustrated lecture by Paul Bernat on "Crafts and the World Around Them," auspices Jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 2:30.

Candle-light concert, Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra, benefit Oliver Ames Jr. Post No. 117, American Legion, Jordan Hall, 3:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; concert by Mrs. Emma Grinnell Tunnicliff, dean of the Copley School of Expression, and company, Clubhouse, 4.

Women's City Club of Boston; concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Peace Institute, auspices Boston section, National Council of Jewish Women; morning session, talks by Dr. Rupert Emerson, Philip Ireland, Mrs. H. H. Rubenovitz and Mrs. George S. Derby on "Palestine as a Source of International Conflict," 10; luncheon, 12:30; afternoon session, talks by Paul U. Kellogg on "The American Substitute for Fortified Frontiers," and Miss Sarah Wambaugh on "Toward Disarmament," Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2.

Lecture in series by Charles A. Bennett, professor of philosophy in Yale University, on "The Problem of Religious Knowledge in Contemporary Discussion," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Talk and demonstration by Mrs. Margaret Weimer Heywood on "Luncheon on the Porch," auspices Boston Home Information Center, 87 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Meeting, New England Women's Club, talk by George S. Miller, of Tufts College, on "Current Events," Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

CONCERTS TO COME

Saturday evening, April 5, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, in Jordan Hall, the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, in the Branch Library, Roslindale, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday evening, April 6, in the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Monday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, concert by Jacobus Langendoen, violoncellist, and Alice Armstrong Kimball, soprano.

Tuesday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Hudson Carmody, bass.

Thursday evening, April 10, in Jordan Hall, concert by Dorothy George, soprano.

Thursday evening, April 10, in George W. Brown Hall, concert by the Norfleet Trio.

Saturday evening, April 12, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday afternoon, April 13, in the Roslindale Public Library, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday evening, April 13, in the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Tuesday evening, April 15, in Jordan Hall, concert by Maxim Schapiro, pianist.

Thursday evening, April 17, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

METHODISTS OF N. E. ATTEND CONFERENCE

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Ministers and laymen here for the Southern New England Methodist Episcopal Conference April 4 heard several educators speak on the academic training fostered by the conference.

The Rev. L. C. Harris of New Bedford was toastmaster. The speakers included A. C. Shulmaier, principal of East Greenwich, R. I., Academy; H. H. Meyer, dean of Boston University, and Dr. F. W. Adams, professor-elect of Boston University school of theology.

Y. W. TO SEND TREASURE CHESTS TO PHILIPPINES

Discussion of treasure chests to be sent to the children of the Philippines was the feature of the meeting of the Junior Girl Reserves at the Boston Y. W. C. A. today. These chests—to be made of metal and decorated with old maps, pictures of Philippine and American explorers and heroes—are being prepared by the local world committee on friendship among children. They will be packed with gifts and forwarded to the Philippines before Aug. 15, the "Y. W." says.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; moderate west or southwest winds; the minimum thereafter tonight will be near 42.

Southern New England: Fair, warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; moderate west winds becoming fresh southwest.

Northern New England: Fair, warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by showers in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Memphis	48
Atlantic City	42	Montreal	38
Boston	43	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	62
Calgary	38	New York	42
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	44
Chicago	46	Pittsburgh	36
Denver	40	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	54	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	36	San Francisco	52
Galveston	64	St. Louis	50
Hatteras	56	St. Paul	46
Jacksonville	64	Seattle	52
Helena	38	Tampa	66
Kansas City	54	Washington	40
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday	Sunday
3:55 p. m.	4:12 a. m.
8.6 feet	9.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:44 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper
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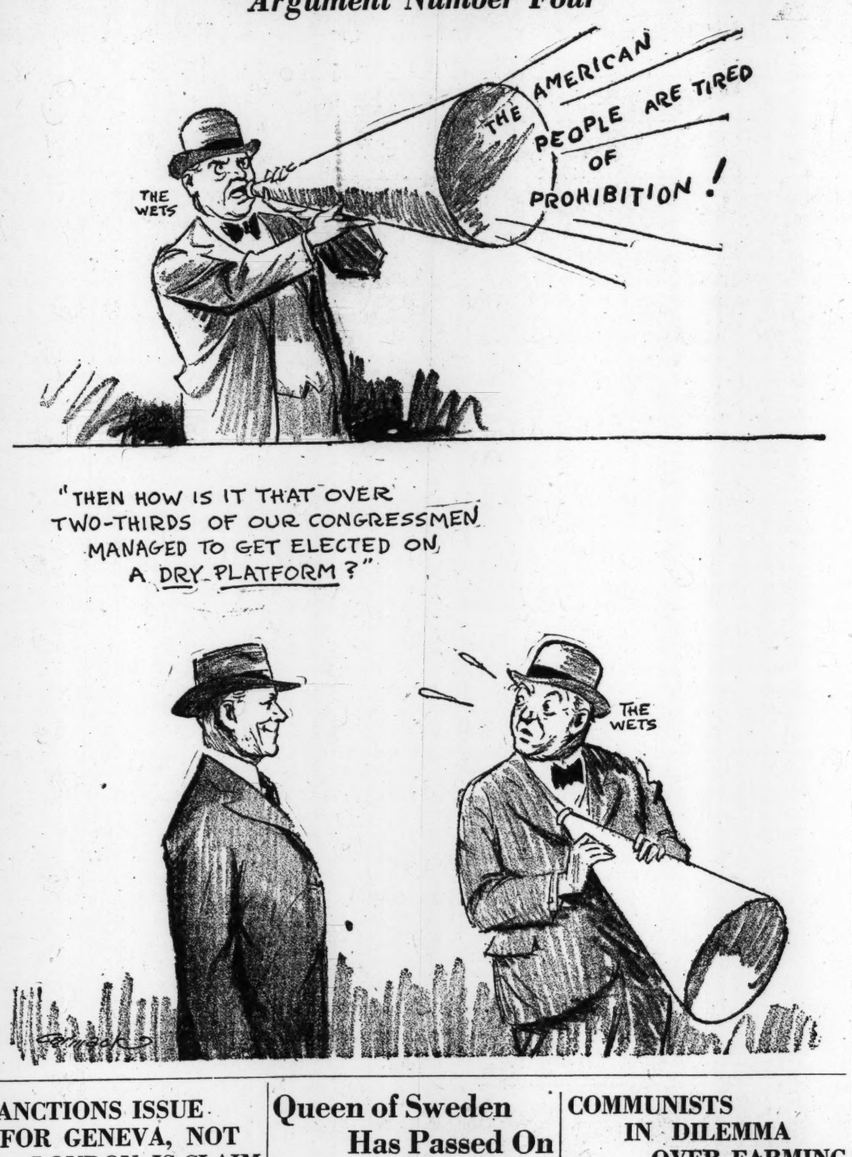
Argument Number Four
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TIRED OF PROHIBITION!
THE WETS
"THEN HOW IS IT THAT OVER TWO-THIRDS OF OUR CONGRESSMEN MANAGED TO GET ELECTED ON A DRY PLATFORM?"
THE WETS

SANCTIONS ISSUE FOR GENEVA, NOT LONDON, IS CLAIM

(Continued from Page 1)

content with the French interpretation of common responsibilities under the Covenant.

Moreover this is essentially a question for the League and not for two members of the League. The proper place to discuss it is Geneva where all the interested nations can thrash out this tremendous doctrine of universal application. Italy indeed intimates as much. If France and England agreed it would not follow that the rest of the world would accept the Franco-British definition of the duties of League members. Therefore it may be that the particular turn taken by the political negotiations at London is not altogether desirable.

Assuming that a Franco-British definition were fashioned, it yet remains to consider what effect it would have on the conference. Would it give to the French that sense of security which would enable them to reduce their naval program substantially? Obviously if it did not, it would be, for conference purposes, vain.

Franco-Italian Relations

Further assuming that satisfactory definitions were possible, and France thereupon consented to diminish its claims, is it to be supposed that the stumblingblock of Italo-French parity would thereby be moved. Such inference would seem to go far beyond facts and the French papers frankly doubt whether the real issue, which is dependent on Franco-Italian relations, is being faced.

This analysis may appear not very cheerful, but nothing is accomplished in hiding the reality of Franco-Italian relations and the conflicting views of these two countries as to the size of their respective fleets. A three-power pact has always been in sight. It could be foreseen that Great Britain, the United States and Japan might come to an independent arrangement.

But if a five-power pact which would really advance the cause of disarmament was to be attained, then it was necessary from the beginning to explore the possibilities of a Franco-Italian understanding. An oblique approach to this problem was not sufficient. It still stands virtually unlocked. In the long run the task of the London conference or of statesmen outside and after the London conference will be to bring the French and Italian political difficulties to an end and bring French and Italian naval demands into consonance.

MECHANIC ARTS REUNION

The annual get-together of the Mechanic Arts High School Alumni Association will be held this evening in the school building at Belvidere and Dalton Streets. More than 350 alumni are expected to attend the gathering, which will be preceded by supper at 6 p. m., followed by a short business meeting and speaking. Reunions of various classes will take place with special gatherings of the classes of 1900, and every five years thereafter. Edward H. Whittemore '05, is president of the Alumni Association.

DUMMER ELECTS HEADMASTER

The resignation of Dr. Charles S. Ingham as headmaster of Dummer Academy at South Byfield, Mass., has been regretfully accepted by the trustees of the academy. Edward W. Eames, a graduate of Amherst College and holding a degree of Master of Arts at Harvard University, has been chosen by the trustees to fill Dr. Ingham's position as headmaster.

BANK MUST PAY LOSSES

The Prudential Trust Company must pay losses of their bank amounting to $556,568 as result of an order submitted by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday after one of the longest cases of litigation in the history of the Commonwealth. The bank was taken over by the State Commissioner of Banks and Banking in 1920.

Queen of Sweden Has Passed On

ROME (AP)—Queen Victoria of Sweden passed on here April 4.

Sophie Maria Victoria was the daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Baden and the Grand Duchess Louise, the latter being a daughter of Emperor William I of Germany. She was therefore first cousin of former Kaiser William II. Being a granddaughter of Sophie, Princess of Sweden, her marriage to Crown Prince Gustav at Karlsruhe in 1881 effected a union between the Bernadotte dynasty and the ancient Swedish royal house of Vasa.

Prince Gustav and his bride were accorded a memorable reception by the Swedish people on their arrival in the country, and ever since Victoria has been universally beloved among all classes of the population. The accession of her husband to the throne as Gustav V in 1907 was marked by the simplest of ceremonies and thereafter the royal couple have been regarded as the most democratic rulers of Europe.

Queen Victoria has always been interested in charity work and at the outbreak of the World War she formed the Queen's Central Committee to organize and direct the private charity work within the country. Her activities also extended to the Swedish Red Cross, the soldiers' and sailors' homes and to the pioneers of Lapland.

The Queen was a constant visitor to Switzerland, usually passing the winter at her beautiful residence on the island of Mainau in Lake Constance.

TWO END FIRST LAP ON 'OUTBOARD' CRUISE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Les Morrison, who left Portland, Me., April 1 for Portland, Ore., in a 16-foot outboard motorboat, arrived here at 10:15 a. m. April 5, ending the first 100 miles of their scheduled 6400-mile cruise.

The couple stopped only long enough to obtain weather reports from the Portsmouth Harbor coast guard station before leaving for Gloucester, Mass. Adverse weather had delayed their craft ever since their start, they said. They expect to make the cruise in four months.

PRESIDENT FORMING COLOMBIAN CABINET

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—President Abadia-Mendéz is engaged in forming a cabinet representative of all the Colombian parties, including the Liberals, victorious in the recent presidential election.

The cabinet members handed their resignations to President Abadia-Mendéz, April 3, after previous resignation of the Minister of Finance, who quit when the others of the Cabinet failed to heed his plea to call Congress into special session to pass

COLLEGE DELEGATE NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—When a dozen juniors from as many eastern women's colleges invade New York City this summer to spend a month in studying and practicing social service work under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society of New York, Miss Ruth Cooper of Providence, R. I., recently chosen by a special committee of faculty and students, will represent Mount Holyoke.

COAL SLOGANS SELECTED

"Warmth Without Worry" won for William A. Wilder of Worcester, Mass., the tenth prize in the nation-wide coal slogan prize contest, sponsored by the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association. "Coal—Comfort of American Life," submitted by Herbert Moeller, a student instructor of the University of Illinois, received first prize in the contest. Nationally known judges, with Dr. Julius Klein, chairman, selected the winners.

COMMUNISTS IN DILEMMA OVER FARMING

(Continued from Page 1)

country showed that the organization of collective farms, in a number of cases, was anything but a voluntary act on the part of the peaasnts who joined them.

Eagerness of village Communists and Soviet workers to seize the property of the kulaks has in some cases led to neglect of the more productive problems connected with collective farming. In some cases this property was divided among individual peasants instead of being appropriated for the benefit of the whole collective farm.

Now there is the agitation to stop ruthlessly expropriating the kulaks and to spare the basic masses of the peasantry. But a new problem is visible in the reports which appeared in the Pravda of March 10 that peasants are leaving the collective farms from such widely separated regions as Gzhatsk, in western Russia, Tula, south of Moscow, and the Khopersk district, in the southeast, which is supposed to be a model region of complete collectivization.

So Communist agrarian policy today confronts a dilemma. That crude forms of pressure on the peasantry may achieve spectacular numerical results in the matter of creating collective farms, but cannot, in the long run, yield advantageous economic or political effects is recognized. On the other hand, if all guidance from above is removed there may be an exodus of peasants from the newly formed collective farms and a resumption of individual farming, a development which would upset all the Soviet plans for the agricultural future of the country.

It is not easy for an individual peasant family to leave a collective farm, because much of the property which it brought with it will remain in the possession of the farm and because, under the latest rules, a member of a collective farm cannot, if he leaves, receive his land allotment from the land of the farm, but must obtain it from the state, very probably under inconvenient conditions.

LEGION INVITES WAR HEROES TO MEETING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—World War heroes from 12 nations will attend an American Legion Congress here in September. Officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves in the service of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Serbia have been invited.

In the British delegation there will be three colonels of infantry, two of whom wear the Victoria Cross. The French contingent will include at least one general, several other officers and a score of enlisted men who won war decorations. Gen. Nicholo Sansaneli, second in command of the present Italian forces, will head the delegation from that country. The veterans are to arrive here Sept. 16 or 17.

FORD FILES TITLE FOR GEORGIA ISLAND

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—A certificate of title covering a 50-acre island in the Ogeechee River was filed in superior court here April 3 for Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer.

The property, which is known as Marsh Island, is near the tract recently acquired by Mr. Ford from J. J. Budreau.

CHILEANS APPOINTED WITHOUT ELECTION

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Congressional candidates will be declared elected to office without the formality of an election upon presentation of proof that they are the only candidate from their respective districts, the Electoral Qualification Board ruled at its first meeting, on April 2.

No congressional elections were held this year when the leading political parties reached an agreement selecting certain candidates for each district, thus avoiding competition for the different seats.

Harvard Installs Talkie Equipment

Complete modern motion-picture equipment, for talking as well as silent films, has just been installed for the University Film Foundation which is making educational films for Harvard University.

The foundation was formed through a gift of John D. Rockefeller. It already has made 20 reels of films in the fields of geography, anthropology and the fine arts. It now plans to make a photographic record of eminent professors and personalities connected with the University. This is in line with their work on the Harvard Film, a general descriptive film of the University which they completed last year. That film was, however, silent, and the new films will be taking films. They plan not only to record the professors speaking, but also to show them illustrating their experiments and making their demonstrations.

A talking film on Massachusetts history, with Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart depicting in vivid sequence the development of the Commonwealth, is now all but completed by the foundation.

Radcliffe Women Get Fellowships

Three Radcliffe women have received fellowships for graduate work in their special fields next year in this country and abroad.

Miss Elizabeth C. Evans of Cambridge, who took her A. B. and A. M. at Radcliffe College in 1926 and 1928 respectively, has been awarded one of the three fellowships in classical studies given by the Committee on the American Academy at Rome for two years of study in Rome.

Miss Eleanor Poland of West Acton, who graduated from Radcliffe in 1923 and took her master's degree in 1926, will go to Washington on a fellowship from the Brookings Institute where she will work on the subject of diplomatic history.

Alice F. Linnehan of Ashmont, a member of the senior class at Radcliffe, has been awarded a Franco-American exchange scholarship given by the Institute of International Education for a year's study at the University of Toulouse in France.

Firm Dry Law Stand Urged by Professor

Prohibition was firmly indorsed at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at the Epworth Church in Cambridge April 4 by Prof. George C. Cell of Boston University, who warned against the danger of Massachusetts repealing its enforcement act, a contingency which he said would amount to "soiling the honor of the state."

"The Christian church can never be reconciled to the return of the liquor traffic," he said," and never beneath the stars shall there be habitation for this unholy traffic in human destruction."

Dr. William S. Bovard, secretary of the board of education of the church, recommended that parents return to stricter, more Puritanical methods of discipline of their children. "Adults advise youth to decide matters of conduct for themselves, and this is a negligent attitude," he said. "With this attitude in vogue we cannot blame the younger generation for its "revolt from the older standards."

HELP WANTED 'ADS' ARE INSERTED FREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Free "Help Wanted" advertisements have been inaugurated by the St. Louis Star to aid the economic situation.

Any employer who can use a worker on a wage or salary basis may use the paper's columns free of charge.

BROWN'S PRESIDENT HONORED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, was the guest Friday night of the Brown Club of New Haven at a banquet attended by Brown alumni from throughout Connecticut. Dr. Barbour outlined the needs and aspirations of the university which he heads, stressing particularly the need for a larger endowment to make possible higher salaries for members of the faculty.

AVON PLAYERS TO SAIL

Completing an itinerary of the United States and Canada, a company of 30 English theatrical players who close their American contract with a performance in Boston today, sail for Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamer, Antonia, which sails from East Boston tomorrow afternoon. The company has been giving Shakespearean plays and is known as the Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company.

AIR INSTRUCTOR NAMED

Capt. George W. MacEntire, U. S. Air Corps, at present with the non-divisional group at San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed to take the place at the East Boston Air Port of Lieut. Clarence E. Shankle, instructor to the twenty-sixth division aviation unit. Lieutenant Shankel has been transferred to Fort Sills, Oklahoma.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Award of fellowships and scholarships for graduate work at Brown University to 38 men and women, representing colleges in this country and Canada, was announced April 4 by Dean R. G. D. Richardson, of the committee on fellowships. The awards are for the academic year 1930-31 and the values range from $250 to $1000.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO. SALES

CHICAGO—Grigsby-Grunow Company in March sold 61,104 sets, making total for three months ended March 31 of 221,179, compared with 244,237 in the like period last year. The company states that it has no inventories of finished merchandise.

New England Hikers Discuss Saving Cross-Lot Roads From Private Hands

Abandoned roads which thread their way across New England's hills sprang into new prominence at the meeting of the New England trail conference this morning when it was revealed that many of these roads, now being opened up as trails for mountain trampers, as in danger of being absorbed by the large estates which are developing throughout the district and closed to the public.

It was stated that the towns originally holding title to these roads are abandoning them officially in order to relieve themselves of the danger of liability in case of accident. As a result, their ownership is reverting to the abutting property holders, who shut them off.

In the main it was agreed that this practice is advantageous as it encourages the building up of the large estates which are coming to be the principal source of taxation in many of the mountain districts. The owners of such estates keep up their property and contribute to the general welfare, it was pointed out. However it was felt that some action should be taken to prevent the shutting off of through mountain trails by this practice.

Massachusetts already has a statute permitting towns to retain right of passage for the public, even though roads are impassable to vehicles, it was stated. Therefore what must be done is to persuade the towns to retain their ownership. This statute relieves them of danger of liability.

The general consensus of the conference seemed to be that the matter of obtaining title to trails used by the conference was one of great importance, and that they should therefore undertake the education of the towns to the necessity of retaining such control where possible, pointing out the advantages to local interests of providing facilities for trampers.

In New Hampshire, it was said, no such statute exists, but common law appears to give the public the right to continue to use such abandoned roads even though officially abandoned by the towns.

Fort Worth Is Host to Press Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Ninety delegates from 12 universities in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana gathered April 4 at Texas Christian University for the third annual session of the Southwestern Journalism Congress. Prof. J. Willard Ridings, head of the T. C. U. department of journalism and president of the congress, opened the two-day session.

Dr. Paul W. Horn, president of Texas Technological College, said: "The first duty of a newspaper is that of separating news from propaganda," speaking on "The Responsibility of Journalism to the Public."

E. M. Waits, president of T. C. U., welcomed the delegates and Prof. Paul J. Thompson responded. The Southwestern Student Press Club is also meeting in conjunction with the congress.

Miss Helen Zene Wortman of Baylor College for Women spoke on "Journalism of the Future for Women"; Prof. Frank E. Burkhalter, on "What Schools of Journalism Should Contribute to the Ethics and Ideals of the Profession"; and Prof. Dewitt Reddick, University of Texas, on "Modern Trends in Feature Story Writing"; Prof. A. F. Henning, Southern Methodist University, discussed "The Liberty of the Press," while Fred Dye, Dallas bureau manager of the Associated Press, told of his organization.

"The Making of a Reporter" was the subject of a talk by Prof. Fayette Copeland of the University of Oklahoma, and Sam Harben of Dallas, secretary of the Texas Press Association, spoke on "Opportunities in the Country Field." Marcellus E. Foster, editor of the Houston Press, and Walter M. Harrison of the Oklahoma City Times, were the chief speakers of the second day's session.

SALEM SEEKS SHIP RELICS

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Andrew bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to deliver to the City of Salem, Mass., the silver service set, and to the Salem Marine Society, the bronze clock of the decommissioned Cruiser Salem, was passed April 4 by the House and sent to the Senate.

GIFT REWARDS HONESTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Simon Fradin, 9, a clerk in Buffalo, received $400 reward for his honesty in returning to its owner a lost bag of jewels worth $1500 he had found in the street. He will use the money to study a commercial art course.

Arbitration Cited as German Policy

Arbitration and conciliation are increasingly the primary points of Germany's foreign policy, and its goal the universal outlawry of war, Wolf von Dewall, foreign editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, emphasized April 4 in an address in Boston under auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Germany today has arbitration treaties which include even points involving national honor, with practically every country with whom she maintains important diplomatic and commercial relationships, he said.

"Germany is the only power which has concluded a conciliation treaty with Soviet Russia," he continued. "Arbitration is the German foreign policy. Mr. Stresemann, who led Germany into the new world community, emphasized this in his public utterances.

"I began this talk with the Kellogg pact and I may end it with the Kellogg pact. The universal success of the ideal of the outlawry of war will, and must be, the goal of German foreign policy. This for very practical and realistic reasons. Germany, which has been radically disarmed by the Treaty of Versailles and which is still surrounded by neighbors armed to the teeth, can only hope to lead a secure life if outlawry of war is universally recognized throughout the world."

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PARENTS DEBATE THEIR ATTITUDE TO REPORT CARD

U. S. Progressive and 'New' European Education Discussed at Washington

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Progressive education in the United States and the "new" education in Europe have come together through their respective organizations under a plan of affiliation, it was announced April 4 by Burton Fowler, incoming president of the Progressive Education Association, at an "international luncheon" held as part of the tenth annual conference program.

This means that the association covering the United States and territories, and the new education fellowship with its national branches in England, continental Europe and Brazil, have without merging their separate identities worked out an international membership that carries with it the literature, contacts and privileges of each.

The affiliation was acclaimed a leap ahead in educational progress, by Mrs. Beatrice Ensor of London, chairman of the International Council of the New Education Fellowship. "We have both got to do away with this separateness and cross the Atlantic" was Mrs. Ensor's statement.

Reconstructing Systems

"The orientation that we achieve during the next few years in the reconstruction of our educational systems will depend on the fundamental concept of our individual thinking," said Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia, while speaking on the new plan. "In the nineteenth century the fundamental individual concept was nationalism, and the reflection of it in national limitations is a result. My confident judgment is that the chief concept of the twentieth century will be the brotherhood of a world, but in order to bring it about, we ourselves must think it. You and I through our contacts and reading and reflection must somehow attain this world view. We must actually think the world, individually."

Other speakers also emphasized this individual responsibility. "Those of us who attended the biennial conferences of the New International Fellowship at Locarno and Elsinore and have seen the new education at work throughout Europe and parts of South America know that this affiliation is an opportunity for like-minded people determined to make a better world, to get together and do it," said Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr., of Swarthmore College.

By the second day of the many discussion groups these educators and parents who have as a conference sent themselves to "school" have so pooled experience as to make significant contributions to subjects close to the heart of all progressive teachers. One group in working out the training of the progressive teacher emphasized the activity program for the normal student, with generous use, as part of the course, of all the cultural treats the community can offer—nature hikes, symphonies, art shows, lectures on natural science, cooperation with Scout groups, school excursions—just as in the progressive school itself, together with a training-school library that is full of modern biography, travel and dynamic thought-provoking material rather than the usual pedagogy and texts.

To Live With Children

All this, said the group, must be worked in with actual student-teaching in a good progressive school, so that the prospective teacher would, first and last, learn to live with children.

Groups made up largely of parents have been discussing the attitude of the parent to the report card, the extent of responsibility of parent and teacher on such matters as teaching the child concentration, the home study problem and others. It was pointed out that while parents must seek to discover what the school provides for the child as a basis of mutual understanding between school and home, the school on its part must learn what the home can offer. An example was cited of a teacher in a tradition-bound city school who was trying to help her children appreciate art and music, and who did not discover the fact that many of these rather poor Italian children had parents who were rich in genuine love of these things. Furthermore, the children were ashamed of their Italian parentage.

"Go home and ask your mother to tell you about the beauties of her little hill town of Italy" was a statement never used. These discussion groups are an experiment for the annual conference, and have already proved sound and so popular that the entire conference because of them has taken on the character of an intensive three-day laboratory project in the field of progressive education.

Employment Data Publicity Opposed

LONDON (AP)—J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and minister in charge of employment, told the House of Commons April 4 that at his earliest opportunity he would take the country into his confidence in what he believed would be a development in the relationship between business and finance.

His remarks were made during the course of debate on second reading of the unemployment insurance bill which increases the borrowing powers of the insurance fund from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000.

In joint conferences between employers and workers on rationalization of industry, Mr. Thomas said he had found no difficulty, and he declared that the distinct advantages of cheap British money would not be overlooked. He said the employers had urged him to cease publication of unemployment figures, which they contended did not give a true reflection of the state of affairs, and did incalculable damage abroad.

TURKISH MINISTER ARRAIGNS JOURNAL

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The newspaper Yarin, which has been running a series of editorials severely criticizing the Cabinet and blaming it for the serious economic and financial condition in which the country now finds itself has paid for its temerity by being arraigned by the Minister of Justice for publishing untrue statements derogatory to the dignity of the Grand National Assembly.

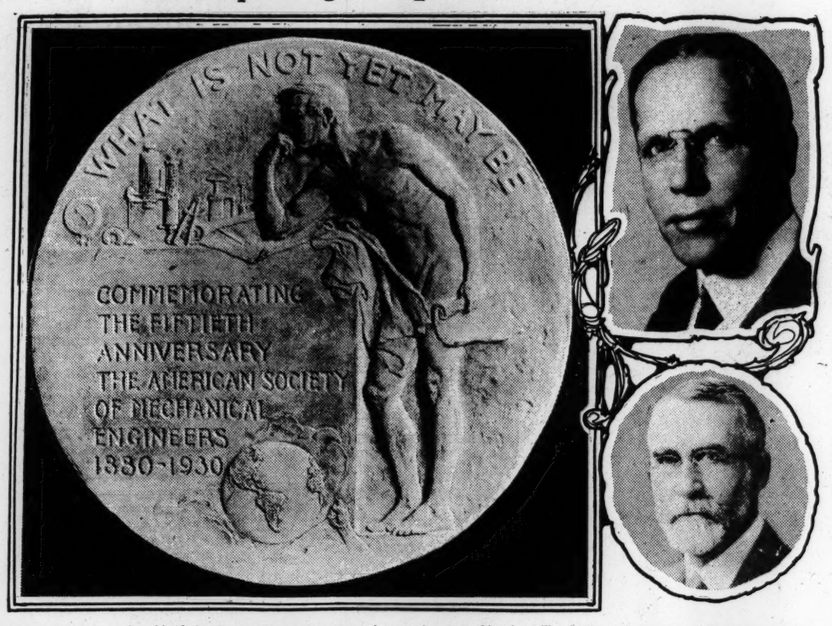
The outspoken character of the articles has caused great surprise. They have frankly pointed out to the Government that unless immediate important Cabinet changes are made it is impossible to hope for any amelioration of the critical financial situation of the country. Persistent reports that Ismet Pasha has tendered his resignation are denied, but such an eventuality is still regarded as within the bounds of possibility in the near future.

FEWER LIQUOR CASES IN FEDERAL COURTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decrease of 614 in the number of prohibition cases pending in the federal courts on Jan. 1, 1930, as compared with the same date the year previous was shown April 1, in a statement issued by the Department of Justice saying that at the start of the present year 20,554 cases were on the court calendars.

The statement compared the prohibition prosecutions in the last six months of 1929 to those of the last six months of 1928. It is said that the aggregate of prison sentences imposed had more than doubled in the latter period when the total of all sentences for violation of the prohibition law was 7793 years. In the same six months of 1923, the total of years was only 3205.

Contemplating Conquest of New Fields



Medal Commemorating Half-Century's History of American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Upper Right—Charles Piez of Chicago, President of the Society. Lower—Charles T. Main of Boston, Past President, Speaker at Unveiling of Tablet, of Design Similar to the Medal, With the Motto: "What Is Not Yet May Be."

FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST PARKER FILED BY GREEN

Labor Head Says Opposition to Appointee Not Based on His Integrity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — On the ground that Circuit Judge John J. Parker, recently named by President Hoover to fill a vacancy on the United States Supreme Court, does not possess a knowledge of modern day economic questions or of the human relations involved in industry, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor through William Green, president, filed with the leaders of the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 5, an extended statement in support of their demand that confirmation be denied the appointment.

In his lengthy communication to George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the committee; William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and Lee Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, explaining in detail the basis for the labor federation's opposition to the appointment, Mr. Green declares that no question is raised of the integrity, honor or the academic qualifications of Judge Parker.

Grounded on Labor Attitude

The dissent is grounded strictly, Mr. Green declared, on the conviction of union labor, based on a study of the jurist's qualifications, life's environment, his point of view regarding human relations in modern industry and his judicial attitude toward economic and industrial problems which affect the material and moral well-being of workers, that Judge Parker has shown "a judicial state of mind which betrays a judicial and mental bias in favor of powerful corporations and against the masses of the people."

"We feel," Mr. Green states, "that the Supreme Court of the United States, exercising such tremendous powers as are conferred upon it by the Constitution of the United States, should be composed of broad-visioned men who have had a wide experience in human affairs, and who because of such wide experience are able to dissociate themselves from a provincial environment and to possess a comprehensive understanding of human relations in industry, of social and economic problems which have arisen out of the development of modern industry and of economic life. We wish to see the greatest legal tribunal in all the world humanized and liberalized."

Protest Significant

Much significance attaches to Mr. Green's formal communication of protest as it is known that a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and many members of the Senate are manifesting unexpected interest in Judge Parker's judicial career and his decisions. His opinions are being carefully scrutinized by the judiciary subcommittee, named by Mr. Norris to give preliminary consideration to the appointment. Mr. Borah, ranking Republican member, is making an exhaustive personal study of the labor protest against Judge Parker, which centers on a decision which he rendered in the case of the United Mine Workers of America vs. the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal Company of West Virginia.

In upholding the validity of the injunction of the lower court, issued by Federal Judge McClintic of West Virginia, the Supreme Court nominee aligned himself on the side of a jurist, Mr. Green declared, who is noted for his bitter anti-labor attitude and who was characterized by the elder Senator La Follette, "as a petty tyrant and arrogant despot."

AMERICAN METAL CO

NEW YORK—C. D. Barney & Co. are heading syndicate including Goldman Sachs & Co. and Lehman Bros., which will offer $20,000,000 American Metal Company four-year 5½ per cent notes at 99½.

PAGEANT TRACES EPOCHAL STEPS IN ENGINEERING

(Continued from Page 1)

development of engineering. The first portrayed a meeting between Watt and Boulton, when the former was working on his steam engine; the second, Stephenson's appearance before Parliament to plead for a charter for his railroad to Manchester.

The third was an incident in the life of Faraday, when he refused to desert research in electricity and commercialize his discoveries; the fourth portrayed the organization meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the final scene represented Edison at the time of his invention of the incandescent lamp. Motion pictures were then shown of the latest triumphs of engineering.

A colorful ensemble, combining the effects produced by costumes, motion pictures, synchronized music and singing, brought the pageant to a close, while in the background stood out the picture of America's master engineer, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States.

Following the pageant, the delegates returned to New York, where in the evening they are to attend a welcoming dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel, given by the metropolitan section of the society.

PALEN TO DIRECT LINER CONSTRUCTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Frederick P. Palen, former vice-president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, has been appointed by the United States Lines to direct the construction of two big liners which the company will build in the next two years with the co-operation of the Federal Government. He assumed office on April 1.

The two ships will have a gross tonnage of more than 50,000, with a length of 962 feet and a beam of 107.5 feet. Each will cost about $30,000,000 and have a speed of 28.5 knots. Mr. Palen resigned from the Newport News company recently following the charge made by William B. Shearer against shipbuilders in connection with Mr. Shearer's activities as an observer at the Geneva Naval Conference.

New York-Chicago Air Time Announced

CHICAGO—Tentative schedules for National Air Transport's 140-mile-an-hour passenger service between Chicago and New York are announced by Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president, and Lester D. Seymour, general manager.

The eastbound plane will leave the Chicago airport at 10:30 a. m. and arrve in New York at 5:50 p. m., including stops at Toledo and Cleveland at 1:35 and 2:35 p. m., respectively. Westbound, leave New York 1:20 p. m., arrive in Chicago 7:00 p. m. Stops at Cleveland, 4:55 p. m., Toledo, 5:55 p. m. Tentative schedules for the new passenger service between Dallas and Chicago call for departure of a plane from Dallas at 10:15 a. m., with arrival in Kansas City at 2:30 p. m., and in Chicago at 6:00 p. m.

N. A. T. has heretofore confined its operations to the transportation of mail and express, having carried over 4,000,000 pounds of mail and express during the four years of its existence. The entrance of the company into the passenger carrying field is in accordance with the new air mail plan which has been worked out by Postmaster-General Brown.

DUTCH OIL COMPANY REDUCES EXPENSES

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM — The rivalry between the American and the Dutch oil interests in the Netherland Indies has led the Batafsche Oil Company at Balikpapan, Borneo, to reduce its annual expenses by 2,000,000 guilders, according to advices received here.

Some 40 to 80 administrative technical employees will be dismissed while the extension works of exploitation in the new oil fields will be stopped and some thousands of coolies in the stone quarries will be shipped back to Java. The message is regarded as reassuring in view of the recent exaggerated rumors of a drastic curtailment of the staff.

DR. LUTHER ASSUMES REICHSBANK POST

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Hans Luther on April 3 formally took over the functions of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as president of the Reichsbank.

Dr. Schacht resigned as president of the Reichsbank some time ago, asserting that he could not assume responsibility for German finances under the Young plan as amended by the political conference at The Hague.

NANKING PREPARES FOR ALLIANCE MOVE

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Nationalist Government at Nanking took war measures April 4 against the Northern Militarist Alliance which has declared for its overthrow.

Nanking's State Council approved a mandate for "the arrest and subjugation" of General Yen Ysi-shan, Governor of Shansi province and leader of the alliance.

'Boy Cop' Utilizes Gang Instinct to Turn Lads to Useful Pastime

Organizes Them Into Ball Clubs, Scout Troops and Makes Friends by Providing Outlet for Boy Temperament—Helps Parents, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—It is no sinecure to be "boy cop" in a city embodying widely diverse elements. Policeman James F. O'Connell has come to realize, after two and a half years' attention exclusively to juvenile cases. But leaders of social work have become impressed with the unusual opportunities for constructive work afforded by one in this position.

Mr. O'Connel is said to be the first policeman in the United States to receive such an appointment. A rare sympathy with boys and insight into their character, together with the fact that boys showed a liking for him, led to the departure. Since then police bureaus in at least two large cities have introduced similar systems.

In winning the friendship of a boy—he serves as a sort of ambassador of the police department to the boys of the city—Policeman O'Connell believes that he has taken a long step toward establishing friendship for the department and respect for law and making the boy a good citizen, and evidence supports this view. But it is not alone necessary to get the good will of the boys—he should have the sympathy of parents as well. Many of the troubles such an officer has to deal with have their root in the home, and frequently this condition calls for diplomatic work with the older members. For if Johnnie is to be influenced to do right and hold to the true course it is important that he should have a square deal in turn.

Turns Gang Instinct to Right

The spirit of hero worship springs up naturally in the youthful breast, and the man in uniform, if he be a clean-cut, manly, good-looking chap, can readily inspire this sentiment, whereas the wrong type of man with the wrong views might as readily set the boy against the police and against wholesome restraining influences.

Policeman O'Connell started his work as "boy cop" with a fairly wide acquaintance with the boys, owing to previous service as playground director, and the habit of taking an interest in juvenile pursuits at all times. He continues his close relations with the playgrounds, and also works in close co-operation with the Boy Scouts and the Boys' Club. Finding that the gang influence often leads boys into mischief, he proceeds to make a salutary use of the gang instinct. He encourages boys to play basketball, and if necessary organizes a team to advance this end.

Where a boy, fallen into disorderly ways, breaks windows or otherwise damages property, he is influenced to make restitution and, whenever practicable, to pay out of his own earnings instead of obtaining money for the purpose from his parents. When the conditions so direct, he helps the boys to get employment. Thus it is part of his routine work to maintain contacts with factories, stores and employment agencies. He co-operates with the policewomen to improve conditions in homes, and becaues of his wide acquaintance with boys and their pursuits, he is frequently in a position to aid the probation officers. Occasionally he speaks before organizations in relation to his work and aims.

Helps Boy's Father Get a Job

The biggest thing, after all, is the friendships he has made with boys all over town. A boy looks him up, maybe, to ask him to help his father get a job or to seek his advice about something or other, because he knows the "boy cop" sincerely wants to help him.

First of all in the attempt to help a boy out of difficulties it is necessary to understand his case correctly. Sometimes it is desirable to change his environment. In some instances a whole gang is organized into a baseball team or Scout unit.

One of the most critical periods in a boy's life is when he leaves school without finding employment. At this juncture an experienced counselor may exert a strong saving influence. Within the last year scores of boys have got positions through the aid of the "boy cop." Because of the systematic work done by this agent property owners and others that suffer loss or injury at the hands of boys are more and more inclined to submit their cause to the friendly offices of the "boy cop" rather than take their cases to court.

And this method is proving efficacious in the vast majority of instances As many as 645 complaints were investigated last year and 329 adjustments were made with complainants. Sometimes it is found that a boy is not to blame in a given case, and the trouble is smoothed out through an accurate knowledge of the facts.

HUGE BOND ISSUE ASKED BY RAILROADS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Major railroads of the United States have asked permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue more than $225,000,000 in bonds. In March of last year applications to the commission for approval of financing amounted to only $96,958,000.

Though a considerable part of the proceeds from the bonds is to be used for refunding maturing issues and other corporate purposes, a large percentage is to go toward the purchase of new equipment and improvement of railroads.

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BRAZIL FINDS UNITED STATES READY MARKET

Economic Ties Between Two Nations Becoming Stronger, Survey Shows

In a study of dollar investments in Latin America, Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of Bertron, Griscom & Co. of New York City, states that the economic ties between the United States and Brazil are becoming stronger each year. He pointed out that the United States leads in both exports and imports in Brazil's foreign trade.

Rubber is seen as an important future economic factor, due to Henry Ford's rubber-growing project in the Amazon Valley, Dr. Winkler observes, and success of that venture might make the United States rubber supply independent of other foreign markets, he said.

Dr. Winkler's figures show that United States investments in Brazil last year aggregated $576,040,000, an increase of 852 per cent over the last pre-war year when our investments totaled $50,000,000. In the same period British investments showed an increase of only 23.43 per cent, but the British had $1,161,500,000 already invested in Brazil in 1913. British investments last year, the study shows, amounted to $1,413,589,000 or about half of the foreign investments in Brazil.

"In 1920, almost none of Brazil's national debt was held in our country," the report reads, "except such parts of issues as had found their way here through England, Germany and France. At the present time, America holds almost one-third of the total foreign debt of Brazil."

The estimated total foreign capital invested in Brazil is put at $2,500,000,000 by Dr. Winkler.

Brazil's foreign trade rose from $639,747,000 in 1913 to $819,006,000 in 1927, an increase of over 28 per cent. Of this, the trade with Great Britain was $120,888,000 in the pre-war year and only $96,821,000, in 1927, showing a falling off of approximately 20 per cent. In the same period, however, Dr. Winkler's figures show trade with the United States advanced 103 per cent from $152,713,000 in 1913 to $310,549,000 in 1927. The United States consumes about two-thirds of Brazil's rubber production and approximately 60 per cent of her cocoa.

Discussing the Ford rubber-growing projects in Brazil, Dr. Winkler writes: "Ford has started rubber plantations on a large scale in the sparsely inhabited Amazon Valley. A considerable amount of sanitation work in this region is already under way, and the first trees have already been planted.

"There are about 60,000 Ford automobiles in use in Brazil and Ford's efforts to bring the dormant Amazon Valley into cultivation are highly commended in Brazil. The area of the Ford rubber concession is approximately 3,700,000 acres, situated about 700 miles from the Port of Para. It is estimated that the annual production on only half of the area will amount to between 350,000 and 400,000 long tons of rubber.

"To realize the importance of this American rubber industry to the United States, it may be mentioned that the total consumption of rubber by American industries in the United States in 1927 was 489,000 long tons."

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

Hans Kleiber, Wyoming etcher, is exhibitor at Goodspeed's Gallery on Ashburton Place. Well does the artist know the country, for he has been a guide and forest ranger. The quail and mallards that he portrays he has seen often in flight. As he weaves a pattern of the birds, winging their way across the sky, he catches the smallest variations in their postures, the firm line of their outspread wings, the sharp lineaments of their silhouettes against a white background.

To sharpen the tone he adds ink to the darker passages, thus heightening the contrast and making the medium more truly a black and white one. The newest plates—there are eight—show a marked development in the work of the artist, more incisiveness, greater variation within shadows. Sparkle and airiness also distinguish this new set.

Casson Galleries

Dwight C. Sturges is one of the exhibitors at the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street. He uses the plate for more than the depiction of a mood or an appealing design; he finds it a medium that can transfer sympathetically dramatic and literary ideas. In a new plate, entitled "Yarns," he shows with what facility he can portray a group, genial, chatty, harmless. With remarkable insight he captures just the right tilt of the head, just the suitable gesture to establish the personality of each member. "The Lobster Fisherman," also newly published, is vivaciously, feelingly drawn, with details such as hands and hat struck off with exceeding expression.

Prof. Richard B. Adam is the other exhibitor at the Casson shop. He is a portrayer of equestrian subjects, and here we behold many gentlefolk and sportsmen on or alongside their saddle horses. That the professor has unquestioned knowledge of these fine steeds, their anatomy and grace, is not to be doubted. He seems nothing short of expert in picturing them.

Grace Horne's Gallery

"Paintings of Ireland by Irish Artists" is the appealing title of one of the expositions at Miss Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. Not very well distributed, the show seems to be devoted chiefly to the works of one man, Paul Henry. This artist has an individual interpretation of the beauties of his country, rather an austere version, with little color and less variation. Dull greens and pearly grays predominate, mountains lump up in the background, occasionally a tree spreads its branches weblike across the canvas. There is not much of Ireland, occasionally a cottage or two; it is sky rather, and country, leaving some of us a little disappointed. William Conor provides the dramatic element with some lively scenes of peasants. Micael MacLiammour is the decorative member, who, contrary to expectation, gives more local color than any of the other artists. His "Toiler" is noteworthy.

Sculpture by Hester Bancroft shows some well wrought animal portraiture. Baby Camel is ingenious. Water colors by Hester B. Adlercron are decorative.

Virginia Lee Welch is displaying some interesting pastels of Sumatra and the Dutch East Indies. She handles the chalk medium deftly, employing it for delicate and difficult effects. She brings back views of shores and country that are remote and strange to us, therefore more welcome when handled with such understanding.

Vose Gallery

Water colors by five Bostonians, well known for originality and experiment, are on view at the Vose Gallery on Copley Square. The artists are Carl Gordon Cutler, Charles Hopkinson, Charles Hovey Pepper, Harley Perkins and Marion Monks Chase. Most of these pictures have been mentioned and discussed in these columns during the season. Recently several were shown at the Harvard Society of Contemporary Art.

It is always refreshing to see the works of this group, however, for all its members are enterprising, all seek to extend the expressive powers of water color. Some find themselves in shallow waters after the attempt, but in the arts, experiment is more sustaining and certainly more stimulating than conventional repetitiousness.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery

Another interesting group of pictures has been gathered from varied sources for the present display at the Pancoast Gallery on Newbury Street. Outstanding is a still life by Howard Gibbs. It is keyed down to a low and somber color register, giving way to light and brilliant tonality only in a few details. Mr. Gibbs impresses us with his visualization of form, making of the lumpy contours a rhythm that gathers motion throughout the picture. In abandoning the photographic viewpoint (as artists must with the efficient camera as competitor) artists may abandon the living appearance of things, but they cannot abandon what is lifelike, for art expression leans heavily upon the dynamic for substance.

Guild of Boston Artists

Frederick A. Bosley is showing portraits and landscapes at the Guild of Boston Artists. He is well within the fold, an exponent of the rule and precept of Boston art training.

His portraits combine portrayal with decoration. His interiors note details with remarkable certitude. They are quiet in effect though crammed with absorbing details.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Pictures by a youthful painter are on display at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. Gene Carpenter is 14 years old; her pictures have qualities that would be commendable if she were twice her age. It is a pleasure to see a young artist full of device, well aware of fundamentals that must underlie all good painting, conscious of painting as an end in itself and not merely a means of telling a story. When the artist abandons that notion and faces the less obvious and more abstract art itself, she can no longer be called a child, for artistically she is mature.

Houses and bridges are built up with a spare, certain drawing; colors are washed on with smooth stroke, beautifully selected colors that texturally and in tone relation are like Japanese prints. Miss Carpenter is selective, she chooses but few details in depiction, clipping away whatever is not essential and what may do no more than clutter up the surface.

Compositionally the pictures are well constructed, built upon a scheme; masses are bound together and balanced by little ingenious device. Time will bring more complication to her pictures, loosen the stiffness perhaps, but this young artist shows promise and intelligence that is worth watching and cultivating.

Society of Arts and Crafts

The Weaver's Guild of St. Louis, Mo., is holding an exhibition in the galleries of the society on Park Street. We are told that the guild was organized for the sole purpose of making and studying various types of textile which can be executed on hand and foot power looms. A rigid jury must pass judgment upon the work of prospective members.

The exhibition includes reproductions of Maya Indian designs in tapestry, as well as colonial and other types of weaving. The guild hopes to stimulate an interest in the craft as well as to encourage maintenance of a high standard.

Stella Bloch

A year ago Stella Bloch showed her studies at Doll and Richards; she returns now with a fresh crop. In oils, pastels and water colors, Miss Bloch portrays exhibits of the dance. The qualities that distinguished her work last year are discovered again, namely, the ability to capture movement, and the ability to model heads structurally.

There is no doubt that one who has danced has made these pictures. Miss Bloch grasps the gestures with powerful certainty; she emphasizes and underscores them. Hers is the eye of the caricaturist, the eye that can trail down the vital lineament and play upon it energetically, blatantly even.

A "Harlem" group seems the best. Does Miss Bloch know these crawls and struts and glides better than the movements of the other dances, or are they easier to summarize in line and angle? Does the "Duncan" group seem meaningless because it does not have the advantage of the angular configuration of the Negro dances, or because the Duncan dance is less vital in character? It would be interesting to know whether the more poignant dance was an influence toward the more poignant drawing.

D. A.

COTTON CHIEFS FAVOR CUT IN WORK HOURS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association, on April 4, voted unanimously for a resolution favoring reduction of textile operatives' working time to 50 hours per week for night shifts and 55 hours for day shifts.

The resolution offered by Hatton Lovejoy of Lagrange was warmly supported in an address by George A. Sloan of New York, president of the Cotton Textile Institute.

She Builds With Books

MISS MARGARET S. DEMCHUSKY
Library Specialist of the Bulgarian Ministry of Public Education.

Bulgarian Woman Discovers Way to Build Libraries Without Money

Got Start in College for Girls in Istanbul and Went Back to Sofia to Revivify Libraries of Native Country, Which She Did

When Margaret Demchevsky was a senior in the college for girls in Constantinople, since renamed Istanbul, its officers invited her to remain as librarian of the college.

They could not very well know, but this fell in beautifully with an idea she had entertained since she was a little girl of five in her native Sofia, in Bulgaria. Her mother, who had been obliged to work hard to earn the support of her children, had nevertheless found time to teach them English, and a knowledge of and love for the great things in English literature. And of the children Margaret, at least, resolved in that unbreakable way children often have of making resolves, that, when she grew up, she would make her way by some means having to do with books.

In the years between her childhood and her finishing at the college, she had had ample opportunity to see that Bulgaria, which has an old and great literature of its own, is poverty stricken for libraries. And so it must have meant to her something no outsider could quite accurately gauge when the college officers invited her to reorganize and conduct the library.

Part of her work in Constantinople was a "Good Book Week," and when Margaret Demchevsky had instituted, and seen successfully concluded, one "Good Book Week," she resolved that she would find ways to hold others.

Bulgaria Invites Her Help

The Ministry of Public Education of Bulgaria observed what Miss Demchevsky did with her opportunities at the college in Constantinople, and, after some conversation, invited her to become adviser in the matter of libraries to the department. But it had no money to speak of for the development of the job, and whatever was to come out of it must, at least for the time, be the result of Miss Demchevsky's resource and ability to make bricks without a spear of straw.

If you could see her you would know she couldn't be stopped by any such thing as that. Bulgaria had libraries of a sort; not enough, not properly equipped with books, quite inadequate for the growing need, so this girl, who now lived completely in a world in which books were at once the pathway and the ambition, set about surveying the resources and making them stretch. A library here could do without some fittings, or some duplicate volumes which would be of use elsewhere. How to move them from one place to another.

As she says now, the department could only "spare the money it would cost to get a horse harnessed up, much less money enough to hire either the horse or someone to drive it on necessary trips." So it was slow business. But at least it was business, and it moved, and the department said, "My! what may this not develop into if ever we can find the money to give this young woman a chance to do the things she sees to be done in providing the people with libraries."

Building Libraries Without Money

It was 1919 when Miss Demchevsky had her first "Good Book Week" in Constantinople. In 1921 she was back in Sofia, busy with "moneyless plans" for improving the library situation there, and in outlying districts. In 1923 she was in London, at the university, taking a course in library work.

Her thesis she did on "The Library of Congress as It Reflects the Character of the American Nation." There had not been anything written like that, and the university authorities had it published for its value in the general research literature of library courses.

And it was after she spent the next year as director of the Bulgarian National Library that the Department of Public Education asked Miss Demchevsky to become adviser to it in the matter of libraries; and whether she was asked, in so many words or not, actually to take charge of the library situation in Bulgaria, find out what was wrong with it, and right it as far as possible, that was what she started to do.

And then her eyes turned toward the United States. For the most part the librarians in Bulgaria now are school teachers, giving part time service to the running of the libraries. It doesn't work very well, although it is something. The teachers have the will, and the willingness for self denial necessary, but they haven't the training. And so Miss Demchevsky started training courses for library workers.

Hard Work But Useful

It was tremendously hard work, but very useful. For a long time—before the liberation of Bulgaria—many neighborhoods had had their "chitalishtas," a combination of community house, theater, coffee house and library. Indeed the "chitalishtas" were really set up as a sort of propagandizing center to which the people would come to discuss and work for the liberation movement. In the libraries there were Bulgarian, Russian, French and German books, but there were no trained librarians and the voluntary workers dispensed the books according to a rather haphazard system.

Now Miss Demchevsky has succeeded in getting the premises for a library school and she can start a regular school next year if she can get the funds for its operation. She must teach herself, and she must have associate teachers who are thoroughly acquainted with Bulgaria and its people and who can adapt the libraries to their characteristics.

It is not only the community libraries that need restoration and systems of efficiency; Miss Demchevsky is working on the problems of 100 college libraries, putting all their older resources and more recent accessions into order. The view she gets on this visit to the great libraries throughout the United States she says will give her ideas that can be adapted to their specific needs.

Ford Car Would Help

You would wonder a little how she had the courage to undertake such a tremendous problem; literally hundreds of libraries to be gone over and put in order, workers to train to administer them, even the normal work of traveling about to oversee the work herself curtailed because there is no money for much in the way of transportation.

You could listen to her quick marshaling of the list of even preliminary things that must be done and wish that someone would produce a Ford car for her as magicians produce rabbits out of hats. For surely anyone who has such a vision of service to her country, and is so admirably trained in the knowledge of the things that must be done to meet the need should be helped along a way that, after all, is one of the guaranties of a state of peace among people.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lillian A. Waite, Athol, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred T. Dawson, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. George E. Davis, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Mrs. Norma G. Vincent, Sewickley, Pa.
Miss Bertha C. Gundulfuign, Sewickley, Pa.
Miss Helen Clements, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Fannie Clements, Newark, N. J.
Esther C. Frey, Allentown, Pa.
Mabel J. Frey, Allentown, Pa.
William H. King, New York City, N. Y.
Miss Ethel A. Morris, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mark Foxon, Providence, R. I.
Anne L. Demmler, Evans City, Pa.
Martha M. York, Orlando, Fla.
Emma C. King, Rochester, N. Y.
Gertrude G. Luik, Orlando, Fla.

Rotterdam Ratifies Potash Contract

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM — The Rotterdam Municipal Council has ratified a contract with the Société Commerciale des Potashes d'Alsace at Mulhouse for establishing in Rotterdam Harbor an equipment for the storage and shipment of the potash products of this concern, which is the selling organization of all Alsatian state wells and private potash mines which, together with the German potash syndicate, control the world output of this commodity.

The contract provided for the construction of quays, piers, and warehouses at Rotterdam Harbor by the municipal authorities, involving an expenditure of about $2,500,000, for which the potash concern is to pay a rent of 6.6 per cent of the cost of construction.

The Société Commerciale des Potashes has also an equipment in Antwerp, whence in 1929 600,000 tons of potash was shipped. As the demand of the Société Commerciale des Potashes for storage room and shipping facilities is continually increasing they opened negotiations in Rotterdam last year with a view to handling another 600,000 tons.

Although ratification by the Rotterdam Council only took place on April 4, the necessary dredging works had already begun some weeks ago. It is understood that the potash concern wanted to have an alternative harbor besides Antwerp in case of a strike, while the route via Rotterdam was, moreover, 30 to 40 hours shorter than via Antwerp.

News of the Rotterdam contract caused some alarm in Belgium, as it appeared as a loss of trade to Antwerp. It is stated that the Société Commerciale des Potashes d'Alsace may give some identification to Antwerp, for instance, by increasing the guaranteed tonnage to be harbored by the Belgian port.

Bill Would Require Railway Car Safety

Equipment of railroad trains and cars with adequate safety devices would be required under a bill passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives April 4. The measure carries a penalty of $500 for violation.

An inquiry into civil service employment of married women who are not dependent upon their jobs for support would be provided under a resolve favorably reported to the Legislature by the Committee on Civil Service. It calls for a special commission to conduct the investigation.

A bill permitting unpaid work in private grounds and gardens on Sunday was signed by Gov. Frank G. Allen. The measure specifies that such work shall not cause unreasonable noise.

PRIZES OFFERED TO BRITISH GLIDERS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A £1000 prize to the first all-British glider flown by a British pilot which crosses the English Channel between June 1, 1930 and May 31, 1932, is offered by the British Gliding Association by A. J. A. Wallace Barr on behalf of the Cellon, Ltd., Kingston and Richmond manufacturers of airplane accessories.

Mr. Barr, who has taken a keen interest in aviation since the pioneer days, offered in 1922 a prize of £50 for the British pilot making a glide of 50 miles in a straight line in Britian. This prize was never won, but still remains open for competition.

HOUSE PASSES MERRIT BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Merrit bill to establish a "textile foundation," to administer for research purposes a fund of about $2,000,000, accumulated as the share of this country in German dyes seized in the World War, was passed April 3 by the House and sent to the Senate.

FAIRER DEALINGS EXPECTED FROM WOOL AUCTIONS

System Adopted in Boston Will Eliminate Evils, Official Says

Competition is "the yeast which raises prices" and establishment of a wool auction system in Boston is the only agency which can fairly serve all branches of the wool business, according to Alexander R. Livingstone, head of the new Boston Wool Auctions, Inc., which has just been granted a charter under laws of Massachusetts.

The new corporation has been formed to establish facilities for and to auction, exchange and deal in wool, mohair, and its by-products. Incorporation papers filed at the State House, show that Mr. Livingstone of Wellesley is president; Leslie W. Sims of Maynard and Boston, an attorney, is treasurer, and Sarah E. Matheson of Manchester, Mass., is clerk. Authorized capital stock is $200,000.

Plans provide for offering wool in the original bags within two weeks of its arrival in the usual catalogued manner, unless requested that the wool be graded. Such work would add a half cent a pound to the cost. The regular selling charge is to be 1¼c a pound, which takes in all regular charges except freight.

Mr. Livingstone states that the auction plan will be "formidable opposition" to all predatory, socialistic and otherwise unethical efforts to deprive either the wool grower, wool dealer or manufacturer of freedom of trade; that it will not breed resentment by coercion or compulsion; that it will not be deceitfully advertised as "grower-controlled" although every consignor will have control of his own property; that its success will confound the demagogues and be the salvation of their dupes and victims; that it will prevent bureaucracy and peasantry and defend ambition and prosperity from attacks and confiscation.

"No wool grower should be penalized for the formation of a temporary reserve fund which may be squandered by unethical excessive loans to others unknown," Mr. Livingstone said. "Moral delinquency is evidenced by misuse of public money, by false transfers of title to evade debts, by resort to subterfuge and chicanery, and operations of the Farm Board and its agents form a very distressing top-limit for every commodity they accumulate.

"The possibility of sudden liquidation of ridiculous accumulations of any commodity by whomever held is a danger that depresses business and prices and these auctions will offer suitable quantities of wool at regular intervals for unlimited competition. By selling as much consigned wool as possible in the original packages on C. O. D. terms, they will give complete satisfaction.

"President Hoover was right when he told Congress that no government agency should engage in the buying, selling and price-fixing of products, for such courses can only lead to bureaucracy and domination. Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services or credit and facilities are available at reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief."

LOSS ON 'NO INTEREST' LOANS IS ONLY $3.80

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—An association formed to lend money to people in temporary financial distress, without interest, has found at the end of a year that its confidence was not misplaced. Of $10,000 loaned to borrowers during a year, the Hebrew Free Loan Association has had turned back all except $3.80.

The association was organized several years ago and the nucleus of its loan money was realized by a series of bazaars and affairs held to raise money. This money is now disbursed under the supervision of officers, and applicants can borrow money without interest provided they have persons who will vouch for their moral character and guarantee they will pay back the loans. No interest is charged in any case.

Pawtucket Platoon Hearing April 30

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Hearing has been set for April 30 by the Supreme Court here on mandamus proceedings to force the city of Pawtucket to establish a two-platoon system for the fire department in accordance with a state law passed six years ago and a referendum by the Pawtucket voters, but ignored ever since by city officials.

The petition to the State's highest court was brought today by Edward T. Hogan and Lawrence J. Hogan, attorneys and qualified electors and taxpayers of Pawtucket, on behalf of members of the fire department, and it was filed through Benjamin M. McLyman, Attorney-General, in accordance with state law.

It is directed against Mayor Holt, the city council and the joint standing committee on fire department, and charges that they have continuously neglected, failed and refused to carry out the will of the State Legislature by not taking the necessary municipal action to provide for the two platoon system.

The Dance

Agnes de Mille

Last evening Agnes de Mille and Warren Leonard gave a dance recital at Symphony Hall for the benefit of the North Bennet Street Industrial School. Frank Parker interspersed the program with old folk and comic songs.

Miss de Mille is indefatigable; had she presented half her dances she would have impressed the audience with her versatility. She was the ballerina in a Degas improvisation; she strutted and glided, did a Harvest Reel, a Can-can, danced to cowboy tunes of '49.

She is at her best in the folk festive dance, with positive rhythm and schematic figure. Her dance is youthful, free, witty, not so much carefully turned as genuinely felt. She is not too serious; she evokes laughter for gaucheries that may pertain little to the high art of dancing but help greatly to relieve the audience from boredom. There are dramatic interpolations in pantomime in such amusing little sketches as "Stagefright" and "Tryout."

Miss de Mille's partner, Warren Leonard, is the more imaginative of the two. Such self-probing dances as "Ascetic" and "Hero Saga" are laudable attempts at expressionism; there should be more and more intensity, however, less and less gesture.

Frank Parker was a very refreshing addition. He has a genuine gift for old songs, a clear animated presentation—and remarkable French diction. Song and dance progress well, side by side.

BOND OFFERINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK—New bond offerings during the first quarter of 1930 exceeded those of the first quarter of 1929 by $682,044,550. The total for the quarter just ended was $1,552,681,000, as compared with $970,636,450 in the corresponding period of last year. New bond offerings last month aggregated $582,976,000, compared with $344,875,000 in February and $335,385,700 in March, 1929.

WAYSIDE SURVEY COMPLETED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Report Deals With Various Methods of Beautifying Country Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The survey of roadsides in North Carolina which the American Nature Association has been making in co-operation with the National Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty is completed, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, who represented the two organizations, have forwarded a final report:

Mrs. Lawton, who addressed the various civic groups, feels that since roadside improvements can be made general in every state only through concerted action, and that such action will come through the demand of the people, it is most important that many groups be reached and interested.

She spoke before women's clubs, men's civic groups, garden clubs, radio audiences twice, held numerous conferences with representatives of state departments, college heads and professors, was frequently interviewed by the newspapers, besides making as many other contacts as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawton's report recommends three practical steps: First, to authorize the State Highway Department to spend 1 per cent of its funds for roadside planting; second, state enforcement of the present law forbidding signs on rights-of-way or on private property without the written consent of the owner; and third, careful planning of town approaches by various communities.

The survey calls attention to the fact that the menace of the rural billboard cannot be ignored and quotes Thomas MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who declares that the first step in any campaign to beautify roadsides must be to clear away advertising.

The report, also, deals with the hot dog stands, filling stations, the cutting of trees by public utilities companies, the disposal of useless motorcars, and various other things contributing to the appearance of the wayside. A full report with illustrations will be published shortly by the American Nature Association.

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SCOTTISH CHURCH ASKS AMENDMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

Edinburgh Presbytery Objects to Being Taxed for Roman Catholic Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—A demand in the form of an overture to the General Assembly for the amendment to the Education (Scotland) Act was recently made by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Drawn up by the church and City Committee, the overture pointed out the privileged position of denominational schools under the 1918 Act, and asked the Assembly to take action to get the act amended.

Dr. Hector Macpherson said the recent decision of the House of Lords in the Bonnybridge School case had focused attention on the working of the Education (Scotland) Act 1918, which, he said, was passed by a moribund parliament, and a war-weary people hardly noticed the magnitude of the changes it involved. The decision given in the House of Lords had thrown a flood of light on the inequitable nature of the act.

Prior to 1918 the schools in Scotland could be divided into two classes—the so-called "board" schools, under control of the burgh and parish school boards and the denominational schools maintained by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches. Of the latter the great majority were Roman Catholic. Grants were paid to these schools by the state in respect of all pupils and schools which satisfied the inspector. The balance of the cost—roughly about 50 per cent—was paid by the churches themselves. This was a perfectly equitable arrangement.

Every Romanist child had the right to be educated in the parish school, and could not be compelled to hear Protestant religious teaching. If Rome preferred to maintain a system of separate schools, she was lucky to be able to do this at a cost of 50 per cent of the running charges.

Religious Education

The ideal of a national educational system with all schools under popular control was an excellent one, but the Act of 1918 did not bring this about. It placed the transferred denominational schools in a privileged position. In the Roman Catholic schools the religious instruction given before the passing of the act went on uninterrupted; no teachers could be appointed to these schools without the consent of the Roman Catholic authorities. A distinctively Roman Catholic atmosphere was maintained in these schools, although they were maintained—as were the ordinary authority schools—at the public expense.

In other words, since 1918 the Protestant people of Scotland had been taxed to maintain schools in which the atmosphere was distinctively Romanist—schools which existed not to turn out good citizens, but good Roman Catholics.

The Bonnybridge case had shown the act to be still more inequitable, and to bear still more hardly on the non-Romanist section of the community, the majority of the Scottish people. The Roman Church, in pursuance of an exclusive policy, desired to have a school for 250 children of Roman Catholic parents—children who had previously attended one or other of the various authority schools in the Bonnybridge district. The Education Authority of Stirlingshire decline to grant this request, on the ground that school accommodation in the area was fully adequate. The authority went a long way to placate the Roman Catholics and offered to put Roman Catholic teachers into every school containing Roman Catholic children, for the purpose of religious instruction. The Roman Church rejected this gesture of conciliation, built a new school, and demanded its transfer to the authority, in order words, demanded that it go on the rates. The Scottish Education Department gave its consent while the elected representatives of the people withheld theirs.

House of Lords' Decision

The case went to court and the House of Lords, the final Court of Appeal, decided for the Roman Church. They did not wish at this stage to call into review the decision of the learned judges, said Dr. Macpherson, their disagreement indicated the ambiguity as well as the inequity of the act. The result of the House of Lords' judgment was that the Roman Catholic authority could build schools where they chose, and if they could make out a plausible enough case to the officials of the Scottish Education Department, they could force the education committee of the town and county councils, which were to supersede the Education Authority to take over these schools and maintain them at the expense of the ratepayers. The elected representatives of the people were to have no say in the matter. Their function would be to tax the people for the upkeep of these Roman Catholic schools.

Those of them who were responsible for the overture were in no sense actuated by any feelings of hostility toward their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen, Dr. Macpherson declared. They recognized gladly that within the Roman Catholic Church were many exemplary men and women, and they would gladly concede to the Roman Catholic children the right to be brought up in the faith of their fathers. They did not deny that the Roman priest or worker had as much right to seek to make converts in Scotland as had missionaries in distant lands, but, they said, "not at the public expense." They demanded that no Roman Catholic educational or propaganda work be carried out by money paid by Protestants.

Religion Fares Ill at Bolshevist Hands, but Machinery Goes Briskly Ahead

Both Photos by International News

On the left—A common scene in present-day Russia. Peasants of Petrovsky village dumping their wheat on a platform scale in the church, which has been transformed into a granary. On the right—Hardy woodmen of northern Russia bringing down a tree in quick time with the aid of a motorized saw.

ANTIVIVISECTION IN ENGLAND GETS ADDED SUPPORT

Movement Against Medical Experiments on Animals Is Growing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Sir Hamilton Harty, leader of the Halle Orchestra, it is announced, has recently identified himself openly with the cause of antivivisection and has consented to accept the position of vice-president of the Manchester branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.

Sir Hamilton's accession to the ranks has given much encouragement to the members of the union, particularly in the County of Lancashire, where there has been a great increase in propaganda activity, particularly since the recent tour in the north of Dr. Hadwen, the national leader and president.

Among other features an address on the Dangers of Vaccination by F. de Vere Summers of London has been arranged at Wilmslow (near Manchester), which is a very active center of propaganda against vivisection.

Among the larger centers the Liverpool branch has recently taken a great step forward in bringing to fruition a plan to establish a headquarters building on ambitious lines, for on Dec. 19, Hadwen House, at 90 Sheil Road, was formally opened by Miss Beatrice Kidd, the London secretary.

The annual meeting in London of the whole of the British Union has been fixed for June 12, and will take place at the Central Hall, Westminster, and not at the Caxton Hall, where last year's meeting was the scene of a riot through the action of the medical students from certain London hospitals. Since the meeting in 1929 antivivisection has received a great amount of unforeseen publicity, and it is noted that such an important and representative body as the National Union of Women Teachers, in conference at Canterbury, has passed a resolution "disapproving of the encouragement given by the Government to schemes of medical research, which involve the vivisection of animals and especially of the use of public money for such schemes. "The total number of experiments on living animals," states the resolution, "including dogs, cats, horses, asses and mules, reported during 1928, was 315,891; many of these experiments were especially repugnant to humanitarian feeling and totally opposed to the teaching given in the day schools of this country."

In spite of this encouraging sign, the tendency on the part of the leading politicians in the present Government to be drawn nearer and nearer to the "vortex of modern medicine" is deplored by Dr. Hadwen, the president of the British Union in recent utterances, who points out that an attempt is being made to secure unfettered action for medical research, in other words, for experiments in vivisection.

The research workers, states Dr. Hadwen, are forming themselves into battle array; they are demanding independence of all state and public control. "We need to realize what we are up against and to be prepared to fight this sinister movement at all costs. And yet on the confession of the leading advocates of research, their cruel methods have so far failed, though they still demand more and more power and greater wealth to enable them to continue the futile adventures of scientific workers in the experimental laboratory."

MEDICAL MEN CONDEMN ALCOHOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Speaking from the angle of 40 years' experience as a medical man and 20 years' experience as a magistrate, Dr. J. E. Harburn of Buxton declared at a meeting of the Manchester branch of the National Commercial Temperance League, that his impressions on the matter of alcohol became focused down to one word—waste.

He was not so much concerned with the waste of money, although Great Britain spent £288,000,000 a year on alcohol, but he was concerned about the waste of life and happiness which drink entailed.

Dr. E. Vipont Brown stated there is no temperance but total abstinence. Even moderate quantities of alcohol impaired the intelligence, the will power, and the judgment, and also seriously incapacitated a man for his life's work.

AT THE ZOO BY NIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Summer nights at the Zoological Gardens will be a new feature of London's amusements during June, July and August. The decision to keep open the gardens until 11 p. m. on Thursday night instead of closing them at 8 during these months is an experiment which the zoo authorities are making to enable business men and women to visit the animals at night. The Mappin terraces, the lion house, the antelope house, and other special features will be brilliantly illuminated.

GERMANY ENDS COMPULSORY VACCINATION

Child Specialist Testifies on Danger of Practice to Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—It was unanimously decided at a recent meeting of the Reich's Council of Health that the rigidity of the vaccination law which came into force in Germany in April, 1874, should be slackened.

The council is entirely composed of physicians of high standing from various branches of the faculty.

Prof. Arthur O. Schlossmann of Düsseldorf, a leading medical authority, gave it as his conviction that the wishes of persons opposed to vaccination for conscientious reasons should be respected. He admits the possibility of evil effects of vaccine upon children, declaring: "Recent investigations have proved that the poison (virus) circulates in the body after inoculation; we cannot, therefore, today intrench ourselves behind the opinion that vaccination is a local operation with no significance whatever. We put a vital poison into the healthy body of children which circulates and increases and may possibly have grave consequences, although the majority of the children are able to withstand the harm."

Dr. Schlossmann, despite the fact that he is himself a supporter of vaccination, considers after exhaustive investigation that compulsory inoculation is no longer compatible with a sane concept of right and is therefore to be abolished, an exception only being made in the case of an epidemic.

It was this expert opinion that led to the new decisions which will come into force this spring. They contain the following opinions: "Unconquerable objection on the part of parents or guardians may show conditions which are to be taken into consideration. The Reich's Council of Health holds the procedure of vaccination under police compulsion to be a mistake and out of place. The Reich's Council of Health advocates the payment of compensation on proof of any deleterious effects arising from vaccination."

FAMOUS LIFEBOAT TAKES UP NEW DUTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLEETWOOD, Eng.—Crowds collected to wave farewell to the famous life boat, Maude Pickup, when it left Fleetwood recently after being withdrawn from service by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

The Maude Pickup was placed on the station in 1894, and was launched to wrecks on 18 occasions and saved 128 lives. She has been bought by Sir Walter Runciman and will be fitted with a motor engine at Glasgow to be used as a passenger conveyance to and from the Island of Eigg, off the west coast of Scotland.

Prof. Einstein Predicts Return of Amity Between Jew and Arab

Noted Natural Scientist Declares Both Consider Palestine Their Country—Both Peoples Should Appreciate the Other

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Prof. Albert Einstein's letter to an Arab newspaper published at Jerusalem recently replying to that publication's criticism of the famous natural scientist's article in the Manchester Guardian on the August disturbances, and the Arab leaders' responsibility, predicts an Arab-Jewish rapprochement and declares both consider Palestine their country.

Professor Einstein continues: "You appear to doubt those who say the Jews want to live on terms of friendship with the Arabs. But a man like myself who persisted in believing for many years that the future of mankind must be based on a mutual understanding of all nations and that aggressive nationalism is bound to collapse, was able to visualize a future wherein a mutual peaceful effort should obtain between peoples who regard Palestine as their country. Therefore, I consider a powerful Arab people should appreciate the necessity for Israel to return to their ancient Jewish land and combine their efforts to enable a larger number of Jews to resettle in it. I am convinced that the tremendous interest the Jewish world has shown in Palestine will bring to the entire country's population not only economic benefit but benefit of a cultural and national kind.

"I am convinced the sparks of life springing up in Arab countries would greatly help if the friendship of the Jews would incline toward them. In place of useless enmity filling the hearts of two peoples and mutual suspicions, it is necessary one should help the other in its national cultural aspirations and the two should cooperate to create an atmosphere of trust."

Mau Forces Evade Pursuit in Samoa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The work of rounding up the lawless members of the Mau, the native organization of Samoa, who took refuge in the bush, is being carried on with the assistance of marines from the cruiser Dunedin, which had been sent by the New Zealand Government.

Raids on villages, excursions into the bush and chasing parties round the island have succeeded in breaking up Mau concentrations, according to the correspondent of the Auckland Star aboard the Dunedin, but have not been able to prevent the natives returning to the villages at night.

The Administrator, Colonel Allen, declares in a statement that during the last few months the Mau have become much more difficult to deal with. They have picketed places in Apia and other districts, thrown stones at passing motorcars, obstructed motorists, beaten native policemen and sheltered criminals. The Administrator has used a seaplane to distribute leaflets in the Samoan language. These were dropped in the villages, stating that the authorities are determined to put an end to the Mau, but that there is no intention to impose any harsh or vindictive measures on the natives.

Nations Promoting Better Publications

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The question of the suppression of obscene literature was discussed April 5 by the committee on the traffic in women and children, representatives of various countries giving an account of measures taken by their governments and private organizations for safeguarding public morals and the protection of youth.

Dr. Gertrude Baumer, a member of the German Reichstag, explained that there had been a special law in operation in Germany for the last two years for protection of young people against improper literature. Juries are appointed, composed of authors, publishers and educators, to establish blacklists of publications.

It was decided by the committee to ask the Governments to make an annual report on the question of the suppression of such publications, a questionnaire being provided for that purpose. The main point of the questionnaire is to discover whether laws of the countries concerned provide sufficient powers for dealing with improper publications and whether any new legislative measures are in contemplation.

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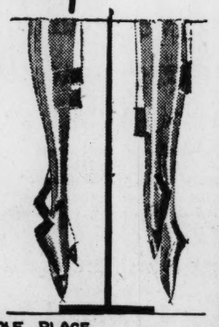
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Old Facts, Modern Manner

A Review by JOHN PELL, Author of "Ethan Allen"

Benedict Arnold, the Proud Warrior, by Charles Coleman Sellers. New York. Milton, Balch. $3.50.

IF WASHINGTON is no longer a spotless hero, it follows that Arnold is no longer a dastardly villain. Both are recognized as men, animated by desires, molded by circumstances. Since men make better reading than ethics, there is a boom in biography of the modern kind.

While the old convention lasted, biographies began with "background." For the most part, this consisted of genealogical facts and figures bearing on the subject's heredity. In the new convention, the book begins with a dramatic incident illustrative of the subject's character. Mr. Sellers, for example, begins his book with a duel fought by Arnold and a certain Captain Croskie on the shores of the Bay of Honduras. This duel probably had as little to do with the formation of Arnold's character and career as the genealogical facts which Mr. Sellers has omitted, but it serves other purposes. It is Mr. Sellers's way of saying that Arnold was, above all, hotheaded and brave. And then, obviously, duels are more fun to read about than genealogy.

Again in the modern manner, Mr. Sellers has entirely omitted footnotes and, almost entirely, dates and quotations. The rôle of the biographer is, after all, not to present evidence, but to interpret it. Even the accuracy with which minor facts are presented is not of much importance compared with the interpretation of the major ones. In Mr. Sellers's book, as in all others, there are mistakes. On page 25, he states that the Lake Champlain forts were built "to check the French invasions by the narrow lakes and to serve as a base for attacks upon the French," whereas, in fact, they were built by the French to check the advance of the English.

Arnold's Apostasy

Again, Mr. Sellers presents as facts statements which are at least open to controversy—unless he has obtained evidence unavailable to earlier historians, in which case it is a pity that convention demands such a complete suppression of evidence. As an example, he implies that the correspondence between Arnold and Clinton was begun by Arnold, whereas it has always been believed it was begun by Clinton. On the other hand, these historical deficiencies are offset by the colorful and moving style in which Mr. Sellers describes Arnold's duels and love affairs, the march through the wilderness, the Quebec campaign, the battle of Saratoga and the Governorship of Philadelphia.

The real significance of the book, however, lies not in the presentation of minor facts but in the interpretation of the major one, Arnold's apostasy. Mr. Sellers has no new evidence to present, but he has the new convention to apply to the old fact. In the old days, actions needed no interpretation. Arnold was a traitor and that was that. Plutarch's subjects were judged according to their works. Today they would be judged according to their motives. Since there is always some doubt as to what really happened and still further doubt as to the motivation, a great deal is left to the imagination of the biographer. The only rule which seems inflexible is the rule of consistency. The biographer may invent any sort of character, provided he follow it consistently throughout.

Fascinating Melodrama

Thus, Mr. Sellers's Arnold, in love, in war and in treason, is animated by precisely the same motives. In Mr. Sellers's words: "Fundamentally it was simply a matter of fixing upon an object that would contribute to the advance of his fortunes, and driving forcefully toward it. It was not cold, for warmth and passion were always there, but it was calculating." Arnold thought his fortunes would be advanced by brilliant fighting, but others were promoted over him. He thought they would be advanced by marrying Miss Elizabeth De Blois, but she preferred another. He thought they would be advanced by the Governorship of Philadelphia, which ended with meager profits and a court martial. He thought they would be advanced by a major-generalship in the Royal Army and £10,000, but he was found out and Andre was hanged. Mr. Sellers's explanation, whether or not it will last, is plausible and above all consistent. The details of the plot, as he presents them, are fascinating melodrama.

The part of the book which deals with the remainder of Arnold's life is in some ways the most interesting of all. The schoolboy histories took him to his treachery and left him. Yet he continued to live for more than 20 years. Mr. Sellers pictures him, in England and in Canada, consistently pursuing fortune in much the same old way. He even managed to have a part in a naval expedition to the West Indies and to distinguish himself as usual by his bravery and ingenuity, without any profitable results for himself. His storehouse in Canada burned, his privateers were wrecked, fortune remained conventionally consistent until the end.

Since Mr. Sellers is dealing with a man and not an example, he feels (and his reader feels) the tragedy of such a life. If Arnold's character fails to arouse sympathy, nevertheless his bravery and judgment in the field deserve admiration, his mistakes and misfortunes pity, and his adventurous life interest—reasons sufficient for the wide circulation this book is bound to have.

Lincoln's Most Famous Speech

Lincoln at Gettysburg, by William E. Barton. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $4.

ANY book by Dr. Barton on the life of Abraham Lincoln is necessarily an event in the literary world, and "Lincoln at Gettysburg" is no exception. One cannot help thinking it a pity that Herr Ludwig did not pattern the Doctor's patient habits of research, before writing his hasty work on the other side of the Atlantic.

It might seem that a single speech, one about which much has already been said, would furnish scant material for a book of over 250 pages. But, when one begins to investigate, it becomes evident that this is no mere work of supererogation on the author's part. For there is nothing certain about this bit of composition, beyond the bare fact that Lincoln did say something at the dedication of a cemetery at Gettysburg, one November day in 1863. Exactly what he said, whether he spoke from memory or held a manuscript, whether he stood still or used gestures, how the vast audience received his words: these are matters open to debate, because of the wide variety of statements recorded by eyewitnesses.

Nor is this confusion due entirely to the varying testimony of those who made up the President's auditors. In the matter of differing versions of the speech, Lincoln is himself partly responsible; for there exist six authentic copies, five in his own hand and the sixth an official copy of an autograph now lost. No two of these agree entirely.

These verbal discrepancies, which never greatly affect the sense of the composition as a whole, are due to two causes. In the first place, like many another orator, Lincoln discovered that what he had said and what he wished he had said did not tally. In the second, he actually made several attempts to improve upon his original work, attempts which appear in the various copies we have.

These alterations are not important individually; but, taken together, they greatly improve the diction of the composition. Oddly enough, the most important change is the interpolation of two short words. In the text with which we are all familiar, we find: ". . . that we here highly resolve . . . that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom." In neither of the two drafts made before the delivery of the address (one in Washington before Lincoln left for the battlefield, the other the night before in the home of Judge Wills) do the words "under God" occur. Every stenographic report of the speech has them, and there is only one possible source for them—the President's own utterance.

How did it happen that he added this expression? It is one which is fairly common in his public addresses, and, furthermore, it is one which Dr. Barton believes the President became accustomed to in his youth from his reading of no other book than Parson Weems's "Life of George Washington." At last, we learn of something worthy issuing from that dubious source.

The source of that famous expression, "of the people, by the people, for the people," is clouded. Probably Barton is right when he arrives at the conclusion that it came from the speeches of Daniel Webster, through the medium of the fiery abolitionist tirades of Theodore Parker, whose sermons were often shown Lincoln by his partner, Herndon. But similar, if not identical, words go back in the history of oratory as far as the fifth century B. C.

It is also difficult to discover precisely what sort of reception the address received from the immediate audience and from the public in general. Lincoln himself felt that he had not done particularly well, and the daily papers were not complimentary. Not a few attacked him for seizing so solemn an occasion to make a "stump speech." As a matter of fact, the President's decision to go to the dedication and to speak did have behind it some slight ulterior motive of a political nature. Abroad, the London Times actually referred to "that poor President Lincoln," who made the ceremony "ludicrous" by his sallies, and added: "Anything more dull or commonplace it wouldn't be easy to produce."

Finally, we arrive at the process by which the address came to be remembered. Although there were some few favorable comments on it during Lincoln's lifetime, it was only with the twentieth century that it was accorded so high a place among modern addresses. It is interesting to note that even now it is as literature, not as an example of eloquence, that it has achieved fame. When Lord Curzon so praised it in 1913, he did so on the grounds that it is "a marvelous piece of English composition, a well of pure English undefiled."

Whether this speech deserves all the extravagant praise it has received is a question best left undecided for the present.

"Sunrise," as Seen by Gordon Craig in "Woodcuts and Some Words" (Dutton).

Tennyson—Marvelous Boy

The Devil and the Lady, by Alfred Tennyson. Edited by Charles Tennyson, his Grandson. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $5. (Limited edition.)

IN THE official biography of Tennyson there is a fragment written by him at the age of 14. No admirer of Tennyson can have failed to wish, again and again, that he might read more than those impressive 19 lines. And now, after upward of a century, a grandson of the poet has given to the world that early work in its entirety.

The world ought to be grateful to Dr. Tennyson. His benevolent act is thoroughly warranted, for here is no "juvenilia" in the ordinary sense, but a boy's prodigious achievement, full of boyish misjudgments and indiscretions, lacking all the architectural balance and emotional depth that its author came later to possess; but as richly colored, fresh-visioned, and acutely intuitive as the work done by the majority of poets in their maturity. "The Devil and the Lady" is 2000 lines long, so that the ambition and courage of the young author may be readily appreciated. That he should have modeled the play on the poets with whom, at that premature age, he was acquainted is natural, and the influence of many a poet of the past is apparent in the actual writing; but they were poets worthy of any boy's emulation, with William Shakespeare (in "Julius Cæsar") at the head of them:

"My nature is
Most quickly mov'd to anger which as quickly
Is wasted like the flint o' th' veiny Earth
Which underneath the hoof one moment flashes
A particle of intense fire which fades
As instantly."

Besides, drama in verse is a highly artificial medium; that is, one which no beginner can possibly attempt to exploit without studying the methods of his predecessors. Tennyson was not content to find that he had taken to himself unwittingly a little of the coloring of the works he studied. He brushed it off soon enough, and, moreover, during his execution of "The Devil and the Lady." One passage reads almost like the mature Tennyson, so original and characteristic it is:

"The mighty waste of moaning waters lay
So goldenly in moonlight, whose clear lamp
With its long line of vibratory luster
Trembled on the dun surface, that my heart
Was buoyant with rejoicings. Each hoar wave,
With crisped undulation arching rose,
Thence falling in white ridge with sinuous slope
Dash'd headlong to the shore and spread along
The sands its tender fringe of creamy spray . . ."

This is astonishing. By the first words of the drama, though, the reader was prepared for something exceptional:

"Now doth the vollied and rebellowing thunder
Rock the huge earth, and all the dizzy hills
Quake at his coming, while the arrowy bolt
With ravaging course athwart the dark immense
Comes rushing on its wings of fire—the North
With hoarse congratulation and wild threats
Gives answer to his brother winds that rave
From the three corners of the lurid sky."

It is to be noted that, of all Tennyson's gifts, the one earliest revealed is his gift of description. Often he loses himself in a mass of verbiage and rhetoric, but he fights his way out of it triumphantly. His lyricism, his humor, his dialogue are unripe by comparison; and it is not in these that the reader who regards "The Devil and the Lady" as a piece of literature, to be studied irrespective of its circumstance, will find his satisfaction. Dr. Tennyson sums up well when he declares in his preface that the descriptions, more than anything else, "clearly foreshadow the powers of observation and intensely personal utterance which the poet developed in his maturity."

Of the plot itself, we need say little. The "Devil" befriends a young wife during her husband's absence and protects her from manifold perils. The characters are precisely those whom we might expect—a necromancer, a lawyer, an apothecary, a sailor, an astronomer, a soldier, a monk. The speech of each of them is adapted to his calling quite wittily; thus at one point the sailor requests the heroine to "display the rosy banners of thy cheeks and open the portcullis of thy lips."

The circumstances in which this play was composed recall those of the boy Chatterton and the boy Mozart, whose poetry and music were written long before their teens. Thanks to this beautifully produced volume, we shall now think of Tennyson as well as each of the others as "a marvelous boy."

THOMAS MOULT.

"My Frogley's Voice"

The Stuffed Owl, an Anthology of Bad verse, selected and arranged by D. B. Wyndham Lewis and Charles Lee. London: Dent 6/-. New York: Coward, McCann. $2.50.

THE reverent, unctuous, or commercial look which is worn, one imagines, by anthologists in their labors must have been replaced by an expression of unholy glee when this anthology was compiled. It doubtless was a congenial task, that of searching English verse from Cowley to Tennyson for the sudden slip, the unexpected slither from the sublime to the ridiculous, or the dramatic inflation into the windy splurge and bombination—to quote Mr. Wyndham Lewis—which are the signals of the very best Bad Verse. Such a collection is bound to have the nature of a "stunt," but the great poets whose slips are recorded still remain great, the minor are recalled to public memory, and the reader who laughs at the lapses has the feeling that he is a vastly superior fellow. So all sides are made happy.

It is essential to be aware of the fine difference between good Bad verse and bad Bad verse. Good Bad verse is grammatical; its rhythms, rhymes and meters obey the laws. Bad Bad verse is really tedious.

The kind of poet who comes off worst is he who rumbles toward moralizing. Wordsworth, the early Byron, Tennyson, are the more obvious names among the great; but the smaller fry, the Cowleys, Crabbes, Whurs, and Della Cruscans provide the bulk of the fun.

When the poet begins to feel kind hearts becoming more than coronets, it is time for him to beware: the banana skin is awaiting him as it awaited Wordsworth before he wrote what was destined to become the title to this volume:

Yet, helped by Genius—untired Comforter,
The presence even of a stuffed Owl for her
Can cheat the time.

Pathos, false patriotism, and metaphor gone rococo and indigestible are the more obvious marks of good Bad verse. For the first the lamentable introduction of English middle-class surnames has a special responsibility, particularly befyore the Romantic revival:

Spade! With which Wilkinson has tilled his land.

or

Methinks of Friendship's frequent fate
I hear my Frogley's voice complain

The patriotic mixture is seen at its best—prior to Mr. Kipling who, like all living poets, is excluded—in the loyal verses inspired by the House of Hanover. Colley Cibber, almost the worst Poet Laureate, achieved beautifully pompous ineptitudes:

Your plenty to the skies you owe,
Peace is your Monarch's care.
Thus bounteous Jove and George below
Divided empire share.

The wonders of natural science and invention have traps for the fervent. Thus the steam engine,

The ardent tourist who gay scenes admires
To join his train with rapt'rous joy aspires.

Metaphor raised to the *n*th and produced to its spent and logical conclusion is responsible for many sad cases. When a poetess begins "Sweet marmalade of kisses gathered," it is bad enough; but when she progresses to the "jellies of fear," the "biscuits of love," "the childish macaroon" and turns human life into a vast galantine and confectionery, the "presence of a stuffed owl" has clearly been at work.

V. S. P.

A Fascinating Personality

Selections, Autobiographical and Imaginative, from the Works of George Gissing. New York: Cape and Smith. $3.

FOR those who have never read a line of George Gissing, this is probably the best possible introduction to an understanding of his life and works. Even for those who have some acquaintance with his novels, the collection of these significant extracts will supply a fresh and comprehensive pattern for the more accurate and complete interpretation of his strange career.

As the writer's son, A. C. Gissing, observes in the Preface: "There is no writer of fiction, that I know of, whose works are fuller of autobiographical material than are those of my father, or whose characters throw more light upon the various aspects of their author's mind." No critic could command the knowledge necessary for the recognition of such pervasive description of the novelist's own experience under the disguise of fiction; nor perhaps would be sufficiently interested thus devotedly to isolate and arrange the most significant materials. Here, then, for the first time can we possess a clarifying outline for the testing of widely divergent views hitherto expressed about one of the most distinctive literary artists of the later nineteenth century.

A fascinating personality is revealed in the descriptions now authoritatively marked autobiographical. Here as the picture of a character in "Born in Exile," is the portrait of the future novelist in boyhood: "No common lad. A youth whose brain glowed like a furnace, whose heart throbbed with tumult of high ambitions, of inchoate desires; endowed with knowledge altogther exceptional for his years; a nature essentially militant, displaying itself in innumerable forms of callow intolerance—apt, assuredly, for some vigorous part in life, but as likely as not to rush headlong on traverse roads if no judicious mind assumed control of him. What is to be done with the boy?"

Practical Motives

What the boy would do with himself is reflected in the character of the 20 books which he was to write, as represented in the highlights selected by his son. Like Hardy, Gissing was driven to the novel by severely practical motives, at least to the novel of his contemporary world. "To escape life as I know it and dream myself into that Old World which was the imaginative delight of my boyhood"—that was his confessed passion. "The world of the Greeks and Romans is my land of romance." He longed "to wander endlessly amid the silence of" the Ionian sea, "today and all its sounds forgotten."

And this was the man who wrought out a new biting realism, immersed in "a world of fog and four-wheelers . . . of slatternly landladies . . . of gloomy back streets and ignoble yellow chapels," drawing his unrelieved pictures of a sordid London. Not so much in sympatny with the individual victim, but oppressed with the sense of social injustice, he wrote out of his own drab, struggling years. In "The New Grub Street," perhaps his most widely known work of fiction, he portrayed "the valley of the shadow of books." In "Demos" and "The Nether World" he sketched those scenes which a publisher's reader informed him would not please the subscribers of Mr. Mudie's Library.

Although thus through the novelist's art he once declared his desire to become "the mouthpiece of the advanced radical party," by 1883, relatively early in his career, he wrote to his brother what we must now regard as his creed: "My attitude henceforth is that of the artist pure and simple. The world is for me a collection of phenomena which are to be studied and reproduced artistically. In the midst of the most serious scenes of life I find myself suddenly possessed with a great calm, withdrawn as it were from the immediate interests of the moment and able to regard everything as a picture." This detachment is familiar enough to the many appreciative readers of his most mature reflections, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," which may well become his most enduring work.

Zest of Life

Yet over against such an objective attitude must be realized Gissing's definition of art as "an expression, satisfying and abiding, of the zest of life." In the light of his confession of faith as primarily an artist, we must conclude that he himself felt this same zest. All the more ironical, then, is the fact that his reputation as a novelist rests upon the work he did not want to do.

One of Gissing's most appreciative interpreters has recently expressed surprise that "one with so narrow an experience should arrive at so many 'readings of life.'" But to see the boy as he was with his enthusiasm for all kinds of facts and with the deeply grounded historic sense which he never lost—all of this surely emerges to explain the surprising range of Gissing's themes. As Mrs. Virginia Woolf reminds us also in her brief but suggestive Introduction, "because Gissing was always thinking, he was always changing. . . . He never ceased to educate himself."

In the reading public of his own time this volume would have roused little interest, for Gissing never arrived in his own lifetime at fame which could be called popular. Now, in the perspective of three or four decades, we cannot escape his presence. By the discerning it has long been recognized, as Mrs. Woolf remarks, that "certain passages" in his work "stand out like stone slabs, shaped and solid." So through the passages of the present anthology do the whole character and development of the man stand forth in a solid framework on which must be constructed all substantial estimates of Gissing both in the present and the future.

P. K.

Poland's Dictator

Pilsudski and Poland, by Rom Landau. Translated by Geoffrey Dunlop. New York: Dial. $5.

A SLAV seen through western eyes is usually a mystery. A Pole as portrayed by a Pole is not easy for a westerner to understand. The Western world has known many Polish men of genius. We think, "I know and understand Paderewski, the personification of Polish genius." And then we find that Polish genius, as expressed by Paderewski and Polish genius as embodied in Pilsudski, are so far apart that it was impossible for the two men to work together for the country they both loved.

We think, "Pilsudski is one of those dictators who have risen to supreme power in several European countries since the war. He must be something like Mussolini." And we find that like Mussolini he was once a Socialist, and left the party to become a patriot—but few other points of resemblance are to be found. "Perhaps," we think, "Pilsudski is like Primo de Rivera, who, like him, was a general, a professional soldier." But Primo was the gentlest of dictators. Not so Pilsudski, whose policy is based upon a philosophy of relentless force.

"Poland," we think, "is traditionally the most disrupted, ununified state in Europe. How has it come to unify itself to the point where a single will can hold sway?" Is it not because this one factor distinguishes Pilsudski's problem from the questions which face any other European dictator, even Admiral Horthy: Pilsudski's country has as its next door neighbor a great state which is its avowed enemy, and which has attempted since the World War to overwhelm and absorb it by force of arms. There can be little doubt that this fact alone is sufficient to account for Poland's acceptance of unification under a dictator.

Bred in such an atmosphere of suppression and intrigue that his favorite childhood pastime was the invention of stealthy expeditions in secrecy and darkness, Josef Pilsudski grew up an intriguer by nature. He was sentenced to five years' servitude in Siberia for supposed connection with a plot in which Lenine's elder brother had a share, and for which he was hanged. But Pilsudski, future armed opponent of Lenine and Trotzky, was always a Pole first and a revolutionary second. His methods were those of the Russian insurrectionaries—but his aims were different. He tried to get Japan, when that country was at war with Russia in 1905, to build up a Polish army corps. What a foreshadowing of that Polish Legion which maintained an existence perforce hesitant and futile in Tientsin 15 years later!

When the day came, Pilsudski seized the Ukraine—only to lose most of his own country to the Bolsheviki. Was it not humiliating to have to ask for French aid in retrieving his own homeland? Apparently not. It is denied in this book that Weygand, Foch's "other self," saved Warsaw. All the credit is given to Pilsudski; Weygand is said merely to have worked out a similar plan of campaign. Can one wonder that Pilsudski, in associating with Frenchmen, preferred the company of the civilians Millerand and Briand to that of Foch? One searches in vain for proof of the military genius of Pilsudski, yet comparisons with Napoleon abound in this biography.

What of the dictator's relations with Paderewski, Poland's spokesman in the Western world? Theirs was a strange meeting. Pilsudski, who had been in the course of the war first the commander-in-chief of a Polish army of 172 men, then a German agent, then a prisoner of the Germans, then the German candidate for chief of this troubled country of Poland—this Pilsudski was in Warsaw, with supreme authority, and fame, and the plaudits of the people. To Warsaw came the world's greatest pianist, fresh from triumphs in enlisting the sympathies of America for the new-born state of Poland, fresh from the applause of an admiring continent. The two had never met before; they can hardly be said to have met then. Soldier and artist lived in different worlds. At the invitation of the soldier Chief of State, the artist became Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Neither was sorry to part from the other when Paderewski left immediately to attend the peace conference at Versailles. "In Paris," writes Mr. Landau in his excellent chapter on Paderewski, "all the gifts of this great artist obtained their fullest recognition, in Poland he failed from the beginning." After the peace was made, the relentless Chief of State simply stood aside and let the virtuoso bruise himself against the rocks of misunderstanding and intrigue. The Paderewski Government faded out. The artist returned to his chateau at Morges, in Switzerland, where his two Steinway grand pianos awaited him, having been deserted for years. In time he commenced to play again. The artist had conquered the statesman—but not the dictator.

Far away in eastern Europe the Lithuanian Pilsudski took Vilna in defiance of treaties and world opinion, the agnostic Pilsudski made the papal Nuncio, Achille Ratti, later Pope Pius XI, one of his few friends, the general-dictator Pilsudski was forced into retirement, where he indulged in frequent fits of superstitious egotism. That was not the end, but rather the beginning. This same Pilsudski reappeared as hero of the coup d'état which laid the foundations for a legend. Who but a Pole could do and be all these things?

L. R. M.

How Quakerly a Town

A Mirror for the Society of Friends, Being the Story of the Hitchin Quakers, by Reginald L. Hine. With an Introduction by Edward Grubb. London: George Allen and Unwin. 6s. net.

"TO THIS day, as strangers go about the streets, the thought instinctively arises, 'How prim, old fashioned and Quakerly a town,'" says Reginald Hine, in this history of the Hitchin Friends. The book, though complete in itself, is part of a larger history of Hitchin, the second volume of which has just appeared, but so great has been the influence of this small society, in the little town 40 miles north of London, that their story is admirably adapted for separate publication.

This book is a model of what a chapter of local history should be. Not only does it give a vivid picture of the coming of the Quakers, and the manner in which they impressed themselves on the town, but these parochial happenings are linked with the wider world. You learn more truly of the greater in studying the less. The history of Quakerism—and of England—can be better understood by reading it.

One of the earliest Quaker acts in Hitchin was that of George Fox parting two fighters outside the George Inn. Thomas Story, the lifelong friend of William Penn, breathes upon the embers of the growing Quaker life in the town and fans it to a flame. In the eighteenth century, rigidity overtakes the Hitchin Quakers, and they further diminish their strength by disowning all who marry nonmembers, although as the records, kept since 1734, admit, some were brazenly "disposed to stout it out."

A certain spiritual dullness, which prosperity brought, began to give way before wider interest in good works. Among the earliest records of the benefactions of Hitchin Meeting were generous gifts "for the improvement and civilization of the Indian Natives of North America and for the support of fugitive slaves." Their protest against war involved them in persecution for failing to decorate and illuminate their houses on "Rejoicing Nights" after victories. We learn, however, that they turned the other cheek by presenting to the Hitchin magistrates an address on the subject after the taking of Charlestown, S. C., in 1780. Hitchin Friends helped the anti-slavery cause in many ways, one being by abstention for years from slave-grown sugar. One Quaker schoolgirl's diary recalls in consequence "the peculiar flavour of gooseberry and apple puddings sweetened only with honey."

Local philanthropies occupied the good Quakers of Hitchin, as well as the promotion of wider humanitarian and religious work. At times, it seems, they were unpopular. Sometimes they were burt in effigy by ungrateful townsfolk. Friend, too, was sometimes critical of Friend, for on one occasion a Quakeress interrupted Samuel Bownass while he was giving a lengthy discourse in meeting, but received the mild reproof: "Have patience. It will be better by and by." Finally they won over their opponents and lived at peace with one another.

The book, brightened as it is with drawings of scenes and personages by the old Quaker artist, Samuel Lucas, is a piece of living history of high value.

H. W. P.

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An Unsolved Mystery Story

Touchstone, by Ben Ames Williams. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

A FOOTBALL game at the Stadium in which Harvard is defeated by a team from New Hampshire—now, what team can that have been?—furnishes the opening scene of Ben Ames Williams's "Touchstone." Chief among the players on the winning team are two brothers, Tony and Sandy Caterson. Tony is the spectacular right half, whose brilliant play produced most of the scoring for his team, whose curious error also allowed the opponents their single touchdown. Sandy is the steady right guard whose work broke up the Harvard attack.

The Caterson boys' father and mother, watching the game, were beside themselves with pride, but it must be admitted that their greater pride was in Tony. Tony was always so lovable, so impetuous, dashing, full of wit and grace. Sandy was slow, inexpressive, not even good-looking.

The boys were not interested in the same pursuits, except football; they were not congenial and not always on good terms with each other, even though they were twins. The tension between the two was a worry to their parents.

The very night of the game the parents found out that one of the boys was not their own. An unknown orphan had been substituted for one of the twins when they were babies. Which one? Ah, that could not be learned. This is the pivot on which Mr. Williams's plot turns.

Mr. Williams does not in unmistakable words unsnarl the mystery. He shows the father and mother constantly scrutinizing the two boys to see which displays more family traits than the other. Sandy seems to be like Mr. Caterson, Tony like Mrs. Caterson. Yet each, in ways, evinces traits of the other parent. When one of the boys succeeds in any undertaking, he seems to the watching parents to be triumphantly Caterson. When one of them goes astray, there is temptation to think that after all he may not be their own. Yet they love both boys, and in their wiser moments perceive that they have made both of them essentially and almost equally their own by 20 years of nurture and affection.

The conclusion leaves the solution still unproved, though one knows well enough what the parents think about it. The ending is drastic and even melodramatic but certainly competent. Yet one feels that Mr. Williams has not made this story of mystery in the upper circles of greater-Boston life a part of his own peculiar field.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

New York Art Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

MANY cities, doubtless, will see the collection of 100 etchings chosen by the American Art Dealers Association as the best of the year. The general effect of the showing was something like the annual exhibitions of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers before that organization decided to admit modernist artists' work. John Sloan, Martin Lewis and a few others of non-academic leanings are represented, but the selection as a whole is well calculated to prove of wide interest when sent on tour, containing as it does so few prints that may startle or offend the usual gallery patron.

Lewis and Eby

Most of the prints in this show have been commented upon in these columns in recent months on the occasion of their exhibition elsewhere in and about New York. Etchings new to the present writer include "Tide Rip, Portsmouth," by Charles W. Woodbury, in which swirling lines in the water are opposed to the rectangle of shore houses; "White Magic," by R. W. Woiceske, with its adroit use of the untouched paper in a birches and snow scene; "Vigilantes," by Margaret Kirmse, with its two alert police dogs watching at the base of a fir tree; "Murray Hill" and "Derricks at Night," in which Martin Lewis makes brilliant use of accents of light and shade within compositions dominated by strong design; "Heavy Going," a storm-stressed desert cavalcade by Kerr Eby, and the "Seiners," by Sears Gallagher, a large and rhythmic study of the movements of sailors at an arduous task.

Abbo Ostrowsky

In "Spring," by Abbo Ostrowsky, two women are sitting in a garden under trees that are putting forth the first fuzz of buds. Vines twine through the design as if impelled by the thrust of rising sap. "First Snow" by John A. Dix is satisfying in its expanse of white paper, with two well-considered trees froming the uprights of the design, and a rambling fence providing an interesting diagonal, carrying the eye back beyond a horse and its driver to the background line of houses and trees. This selection of etchings is on view in New York at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., 30 E. 57th Street.

Bolton Brown's Lithographs

Recently at the Art Center Bolton Brown has been giving talks, in conjunction with an exhibition of his work, about his enlargement of the process of lithography. For 10 years he has been experimenting with new mediums in the form of special crayons and chemical paint compositions. The result is a series of prints in great variety, varying in the effects obtained from charcoal drawings to silver point sketches. Mr. Brown is giving all his formulas to the art world in a book that is shortly to be published by the Art Institute of Chicago. All the prints are from drawings or paintings on stone, according to the true lithographic method.

Lafayette Exhibition

From April 9 to May 2 there is to be held at the Museum of French Art, New York, a special Lafayette exhibition, consisting of loans from the French Embassy of Washington, Lafayette College, the State Street Trust Company of Boston, the Bank of New York and relatives of the Lafayette family in the United States, of prints, cartoons, paintings, curios, broadsides, medals and porcelains. One of the most important items is coming from the Toledo Museum of Art, the Heinsius portrait.

Roerich Museum Sale

The grand total of the sale of paintings owned by the Roerich Museum, at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., reached $114,165. These pictures were disposed of to help finance the educational activities of the museum. The Art Institute of Chicago bought several example of early German and Dutch ecclesiastical paintings. An El Greco went to W. W. Seaman for $9500. This canvas, consisting chiefly of the heads of Mary and St. Anne, presumably was cut long ago from a much larger painting. "Tobias and Sarah," by Jan Steen, was bought for $5500 by the Goudstikker Galleries of Amsterdam, Holland. In another sale the Maikop treasure of Scythian relics was bought for the Pennsylvania museum for $6400. A large and important exhibition of works of art consigned by the H. O. Havemeyer estate will go on exhibition at these galleries on April 5, to be sold on April 10.

Jessie Arms Botke

Decorative paintings by Jessie Arms Botke are being shown through April 12 at the Grand Central Art Galleries. Mrs. Botke has attained to that status of the complete artist, wherein she produces works that are instinct with personal style, that are all her own. Whatever may have been derivative in her early work has disappeared in this final phase. Here are to be seen the gorgeous hues of peacocks, cockatoos, parrots, pheasants, flamingoes and undersea life of corals and fishes set forth in carefully considered compositions. Selection in each design is exercised with discretion, with the result that her canvases are a succession of harmonies. Hers is a highly mental art, as may be inferred from the suppleness of the fish and bird forms. There is humor in some of these pictures, too, a rare quality in decoration. This display provides one of the handsomest exhibitions of the year at the Grand Central Galleries.

Landscape Architects

The New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects is holding its seventh annual exhibition at the Arden Gallery, 460 Park Avenue, where it remains through the spring. Garden arrangements are shown in the different traditional styles, together with many interesting derivations—Italian, English and American colonial—together with naturalistic composition designed to conform closely to the local character of the scene.

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SECOND WEEK

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Edinburgh Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The exhibition now on at Messrs. Doig Wilson & Wheatley, George Street, is unusual in that nothing is for sale. Both artists concerned, C. D'O. Pilkington Jackson, sculptor, and Robert Burns, decorative artist, are strong advocates of work being done for a practical purpose. Mr. Jackson achieved a considerable reputation through his sculptures for the Scottish National War Memorial, and there are shown here photographs of these; of the series of reliefs in color of the life of David Livingstone, the missionary, for the Blantyre Memorial, and of other sculpture commissions done in conjunction with the late Sir Robert Lorimer, architect of the War Memorial. A few statuettes of Scottish soldiers form part of a series of over 80, depicting the dress of Scottish regiments at various periods of their history, which are to stand in the Regimental Museum at Edinburgh Castle. In oak and painted, they will be considered accurate and authoritative records.

Mr. Burns, at one time head of painting at Edinburgh College of Art, has for long forsaken the easel picture, and applied his undoubted gifts of draftsmanship, decorative design and brilliant color to commercial purposes. Here we have his original sketches (if sketches they can be called, so complete are they) for his mural paintings in Crawford's, the caterers, and notably for the Chinese Room. He also exhibits commercial designs of various descriptions, and some delightful drawings and pen-and-ink illustrations, in which beautiful drawing and knowledge of medium are evident.

Mrs. Maidlie McClintock, who is at present showing at Messrs. Aitken, Dott & Son, is nothing if not versatile. But she is more than the amateur aquarellist. In a series of landscapes as far apart as northern Scotland and southern Italy, Mrs. McClintock has achieved some interesting and alive results. In many cases making full use of a tone and color of paper to suit the subject, she arranges and draws with certainty, gets a swinging rhythm and puts down her color without fuss. Of the Italian pictures, one would mention "The Piazza, Portofino," "The Harbor, Portofino," and "Above Paraggi," a terraced hillside in light, admirably arranged and simply stated. The Scottish scenes hit a lower and more somber key, and "Rest and Be Thankful" and "Schiehallion" in gray-green schemes are typical of the country. The drawings of Edinburgh, particularly of the castle, are not so successful.

'Every Mother's Son'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Players Theater: "Every Mother's Son," play by Winifred and John L. Carter. Producer, Terence O'Brien. The cast:

Mary Morris	Cecily Byrne
William Bromley	Frank Pettingell
Lily Greaves	Nadine March
Dick Morris	Robert Harris
Mrs. Morris	Nancy Price
Mrs. Greaves	Margaret Yarde
Professor Zeigher	Lawrence Hanray
Ted Morris	John Thompson

This play is a clever piece of patchwork; much of the material being good stuff, some good homespun, and some, especially the purple patches, inferior material, giving at the stitches and endangering the fabric as a whole. But there is quite enough of the good stuff to render the play well worth seeing, and to promise something really good from these craftsmen, if they will examine their material more closely and discard shoddy.

The best material is undoubtedly the comedy, which is delightful throughout; easy and natural and really funny, with a solid foundation or real observation and characterization and a surface often sparkling with bright dialogue. But the play shows the weakness of all propaganda plays; the authors putting their message before their art, with the result that both suffer.

The story is that of a mother who has lost a son in war. Later, another war breaks out, and, rather than let her remaining son face this tragedy, she produces a worse one by sacrificing him.

The play opens some years after the World War, and the son's widow is about to be married again. His mother remains at home. She falls asleep and dreams that her soldier son, Ted, has come home wounded. The first part of this scene is admirably written. Ted's delight at being home again, at having a "blighty" wound, which will insure a long holiday, rings true. But suddenly his superficial gayety goes and he partially collapses and confides to his mother some of the dread secrets of war. In a broken, unconvincing and somewhat artificial narrative, he talks rather too like a book. Then he recovers a little, his sweetheart appears upon the scene, there is pretty love-making and the dream comes to an end.

The mother wakes up to find Ted's wife, newly a bride, bending over her. The mother, only half awake, does not at first grasp the situation or realize it is not Ted's bride, but his successor's. Dramatically, this is a splendid situation, but the authors fail to make the most of it. Had Ted completely collapsed under the burden of secrets, he could not reveal even to his mother, real tragedy would have followed, and more convincing propaganda. As it is the play declines from this point and pursues its way as melodrama to a melodramatic end. It is a work of great, but not entirely fulfilled promise, because the authors try to serve two masters, not sufficiently realizing that "the play's the thing."

As Mrs. Morris, Nancy Price does all she can with mixed materials of art and artifice. Margaret Yarde is a sheer delight, as is Frank Pettingell, as Bromley. Lawrence Hanray, as a stage professor, is capital in a comedy part, and Nadine March once again shows her skill in the part of a hussy. As Mary and Ted Morris, Cecily Byrne and John Thompson got every ounce out of these characters, and the play was well produced by Terence O'Brien.

C. F. A.

Grace Horne's Galleries

Paintings of Ireland
by PAUL HENRY
and Others

Paintings by
HESTER B. ADLERCRON

Sculpture by
HESTER BANCROFT

Pastels by
VIRGINIA L. WELCH

446 Stuart St. at Dartmouth, Boston

"The Rivals" at the Goodman, Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"The Rivals" has been revived at the Goodman Theater of the Art Institute with a balanced cast. There is nothing precious or overly-quaint about the production.

Lydia Languish, as acted by Katherine Krug, is not averse to assuming a pretty eighteenth century air as she sits on a sofa and toys with a fan. But she does not rely on "period stuff" to get her effects. When it comes to romance and elopements she is quite contemporary. Julia Melville, too, is at moments a Romney portrait charmingly posed by Ellen Root, but in the more dramatic phases she has quite modern spunk.

By keeping closely to the original version the company pledged itself not to over-develop any one part. Mrs. Malaprop, played by Miss Doyle, misused her big words with the utmost innocence and gentility, and got her laughs without taking too much of the stage. Sir Lucius O'Trigger was a gorgeously Irish Irishman, thanks to Whitford Kane, who grows ever more spontaneous and engaging. The rôle of Bob Acres falls to Roman Bohnen, who makes the rustic gentleman a rich character part. Bernard Ostertag is a sly, comic Lucy.

Courtesy Casson Galleries, Boston

"The Outer Ledge," by Stanley W. Woodward.

Einar Forseth, Swedish Artist

By FRANK RUTTER

London

STOCKHOLM'S Town Hall is one of the rare achievements of modern architecture which is famous the world over for its beauty. Mural paintings by prominent Swedish artists adorn the interior, and its great assembly hall, known as the Golden Hall, is one of the treasures of the Northland. The superb mosaics, Byzantine in style and feeling, which cover the walls of this noble hall were designed and carried out by Einar Forseth. That mosaic, however, is not the only branch of art which Mr. Forseth has mastered is proved by the exhibition, the first in London, of his oils and water colors opened lately by His Excellency, the Swedish Minister (Baron Palmstierna) in the Fine Arts Society's Galleries.

Mr. Forseth, who is still in his thirties, has obtained world-wide fame through his handling of the decoration of the Golden Hall, but there are many other proofs of his artistic genius (in mosaic, stained glass and other media) scattered through the length and breadth of his native land. Born at Linkofing in 1892, a member of an old Scandinavian family, Einar Forseth began his art education at the Gothenburg School of Arts and Crafts and passed into the Swedish Royal Academy in 1912, where he remained for three years. Foreign travel did much to further the young artist's education, for soon after the war, he set out on a tour of England, France and Italy, and even got as far afield as Tunis and Algiers by 1921.

Awarded Prizes

Before this date the Swedish Royal Academy had awarded him a medal and a scholarship, and the first prize for designs for the Swedish postal stamps had also come his way. Even at this early age he had established himself in his own country as a decorative artist on a large scale. His mural paintings were already to be found covering the interiors of a number of public buildings. He had also turned his versatile hand to designing and making stained glass. But his greatest opportunity was yet to come. In 1921 he was commissioned to carry out from his own designs the mosaic adornment of the great hall of the famous Town Hall, Stockholm. The greater part of the next two years was taken up with this exacting task, and on its completion Einar Forseth took his place among European artists of the first rank, for the Golden Hall belongs to Europe, one might almost lay claim, rather than to Sweden exclusively. It is now part of Europe's artistic heritage and its creator is an artist of "European" standing.

Soon after Mr. Forseth had brought this work to a triumphant conclusion, this indefatigable artist was engaged again—this time, on the mosaic work for the crypt in Hogalids Church in Stockholm. Two years of travel in Greece, Turkey and Egypt, from 1927 to 1929, followed a long period of intensive work. The majority of the 80-odd exhibits now to be seen in Bond Street came into being during these sunny wanderings. We have the opportunity, therefore, of seeing some of Mr. Forseth's most recent work in oils and water colors and this, added to the fact that several of his recent designs for mosaics, as well as a group of studies for his Golden Hall and Hogalids Crypt decorations, have also been brought over and two fragments of finished mosaic work included, makes his exhibition of singular interest. The quality of the artist can be gauged with some degree of accuracy from so comprehensive a selection of his work.

Poetry on Landscape Work

There is poetry in his landscape work, whether the scene is laid in Sweden or in Greece or North Africa. The "mood" of a place is felt and transmitted to the spectator with a few deft strokes of a brush that aims at the general effect of a whole and leaves details, or "parts," to take care of themselves. Broad color-washes in pink, cerulean blues, biscuit and steely blue-greens show the "large-scale" decorative artist ever at work behind the water-colorist or landscape painter who is temporarily to the fore. The two fragments of mosaic give an excellent idea of Mr. Forseth's brilliant execution in this medium. They are, as is the majority of his mosaic work to judge by designs and photographs, definitely in the Byzantine tradition—and they are none the worse for that.

It is satisfactory to note that two examples of Mr. Forseth's stained glass, presented by the London Swedish Club, have been accepted by the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, which has also acquired a representative group of this artist's designs for mosaics and frescoes.

Modern Mexican Art

FROM twofold sources springs the lively interest in modern Mexican art. It comes on the one hand from the enthusiasts for modernism, who spread the alarm for whatever is released from novel molds; there are on the other hand enthusiasts for the primitive, for whom the word Mexican marks the archaic. The freshness of an art uncorrupted by foreign influence is welcome, and some of us rush, we know not why, for a breath of this invigorating artistic air. It may be a symptom of our own inability to provide new currents ourselves, and not at all a measure of the magnitude of the primitives.

In the present exhibition of modern Mexican art, brought to Cambridge, Mass., by the courageous Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, there are many strands to untwine. At first glance, there is promise of diversity; at second glance, there is proof that differences in national arts are diminishing, that only in a small way are native traits perceptible; only in a superficial way in fact. Because the Mexican has been described in terms of color, we expect color in abundance; because the country has had such political change, we expect to feel the turmoil somehow in its pictures.

Writers would prove this close bond between artist and social leanings, the utilitarianism of the artist who helps in teaching, the "socially interpretive" intention. The ambition is a noble one; it is as old as the pictorial art itself. But happily, removing all the pedagogical assets of pictures, there has always remained something that made the very method of painting stirring in itself. Eventual judgment leans more heavily upon this aspect than it does upon the dramatic and illustrative contribution.

The artists of Mexico have done what every alert artist does, circumstances permitting; they have traveled to Europe, studied, painted and acknowledged influences there. To such an extent have some absorbed the European strain that Mexico is a secondary matter in their works, fertile as it may seem to be with material for the artist.

Rivera selected splendid masters, and now when he and his syndicate have set out deliberately to produce a renaissance in Mexico, there will be fusion of new and old traits of style; Picasso and Masaccio and the contemporary life in Mexico will be exerting subtle influences.

In the exposition at Harvard there is a painting by Revueltas not unlike penny valentines or the calendars that once embellished the walls of bootblacks. Such painting has its counterpart in other countries. It is joyous, exuberant, a contrast with the carefully calculated simplicity of Jean Charlot, in whose works there is thought and conviction, a feeling for the significance of volume.

Carlos Merida is native, free of sophistication, content with a flat well-ordered design, untroubled by implications. Jose Orozco is the impressionist, employing a few significant lines to convey movement and mass and atmospheric effect.

The somber water colors by Rufina Tamayo are the most rousing, because they are the least conscious. There is no suavity, no pretense; the artist feels the trenchancy of form, of what monumental effectiveness it is capable.

This exposition indicates once again the latitude of the new movement, the tolerance of artists with opposing viewpoints for one another. It gives each man unstinted opportunity to develop his specific talents. If little good comes of it, none can complain of lack of sympathy.

D. A.

'Devonshire Cream'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Playhouse Theater: "Devonshire Cream," by Eden Phillpotts. The cast:

Elias Widecombe	Sam Livesey
Amy Widecombe	Mary Jerrold
Beth Widecombe	Phyllis Shand
William Blee	Horace Hodges
Gregory Sweet	Norman Claridge
Jenny Sweet	Daphne Heard
Joseph Munday	H. O. Nicholson
Robert Blanchard	Harry Wilcoxon

Producer, H. K. Ayliff

"Devonshire Cream," which might be called "The Farmer's Daughter," is a typical Phillpotts comedy; but not so good nor so funny as "The Farmer's Wife." It is the story of a rustic Romeo and Juliet. Romeo, otherwise Robert Blanchard, of Twelvetrees Farm, is in love with Beth Widecombe, otherwise Juliet. Unfortunately, a feud between their respective families has existed for many generations—the feud fires being well stoked by prejudice in the bosom of Farmer Elias Widecombe.

Blanchard, a fine, likable fellow, is possessed of a sense of humor, which he finds difficult to control; especially when, having rescued the farmer from a bull, he finds Elias not only ungrateful but furious with him for letting the animal be at liberty. Unfortunately, it is not a Blanchard but a Widecombe bull. Robert and Beth know this and their smothered laughter only fans the flame of Elias's fury. But ill feelings are kept under during the silver wedding festivities in the barn, to which of course young Blanchard has not been invited; though he gets his dance with Beth all the same, like a true rustic Romeo climbing into the barn by the window and making idyllic love to his Juliet by the light of the moon. The revellers have all retired to their homes and Farmer Elias and his wife to bed; not to sleep, however, for, hearing sounds in the barn, they enter and surprise the lovers. Then the fireworks begin; things go up like a rocket, but come down like the stick; and although Elias has armed himself with a gun, there is not even a bang. It is a lame and impotent conclusion to a play which began well, promised better but missed the top step. Robert turns out not to be a Blanchard at all, but the adopted son of one, and actually a son of Elias's first love.

This play once more shows the slight dramatic equipment of a fine novelist.

Paris Art Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It is the witty, satirical side of Dore's talent that is placed before Parisians in a current exhibition, his scenes of city life—the Romantics walking in the Bois, the hangers-on of studio, schools, or stock exchange, street children and flower girls in London, etched with vivacious, caustic humor. Some of these studies have something of the touch of Charles Dickens, whose contemporary Dore was, of course, and whose eye also was fixed on social conditions as they weighed on childhood and the poor.

Two arts meet in the canvases that Adriaan Lubbers has devoted to the different aspects of New York City, the painter placing his talent at the service of the architects who built the grandiose metropolis on the banks of the Hudson. In the symmetrical forest of vertical lines tending boldly skyward, somber masses catch golden reflections under the clear morning light, and an atmosphere full of delicately graduated hues sets in relief the sharply cut openings with their long perspectives tending to the pale river, furrowed by brightly painted steamers.

To this strangely beautiful architecture from which all ornament is rigorously banished, Lubbers brings the painter's vision. Using a brush filled heavily with color, he works from on high, looking down upon his subject, from convenience partly, no doubt, but partly also perhaps from atavism, and in his treatment of the scenes, there is a quaint reminder of Van Gogh. The soft grays of the cement towers dominate the canvas, with touches of pure color in the yellow of the taxis, or the crimson of an oil pump or poster, the deep blue and the green of some advertisement sign.

There is a touch of mystery around the towers under the driving clouds, with their myriad windows, distant and silent; something of a dream city, bathed in futurity, its architects so joyously unconscious of the shackles that Gothic and Renaissance legends riveted so firmly on the architects of western Europe centuries ago.

A group of sculptors falling easily into two categories are showing some of their recent work at the Edgar Brandt Gallery with Brandt's own beautiful wrought steel and iron work as a background. In one category are men like Pompon, Sandoz, whose beasts and birds in bronze or finely polished stone, work of the finest quality, are an end in themselves. Here, too, is Drivier who shows a noble Venus, powerful in treatment and splendid in line, stamped with the artist's personality.

'Appearances'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Royalty Theater: "Appearances," by Garland Anderson. Producer, Bernard Nedell. The cast:

Frank Thompson	Ben Welden
Carl	Dario Shindell
Mrs. Gladys Thompson	Dorothy Hamilton
Fred Kellard	Lester Matthews
Elsie Benton	Olivia Burleigh
Louise Thornton	Lillian Oldland
Judge Thornton	Farren Soutar
Rufus Jones	Doe Doe Green
Ella	Betty Bolton
Jack Wilson	Everett Byington
Police Officer	Garrett Hollick
Judge Robinson	James Carew
Lorald Saunders	Ernest Jay
Hiram Matthews	Roy Emerton
Clerk of Court	Robert Sutton
Court Stenographer	Ann Herriot
Bailiff	Richard F. Symons
A. A. Andrews	Roy Emerton

"Appearances" makes pleasant entertainment, because, though crude, unsophisticated, and, quite obviously, the work of a young and untrained craftsman, it possesses the appeal that artless sincerity, a definitely philosophic viewpoint, love of human kind, sense of humor and flair for theatrical values altogether can give. Here is a frankly propagandist comedy, the work of one who is convinced that all really good things are available to the faithful and to the believing; yet this message, though consistently held before the audience, is not so insisted upon as to diminish the play into a pamphlet. Drama is still given first place; and by a strongly dramatic second act, wherein the hero is tried for an attack and acquitted, the piece histrionically justifies itself, though the weak first act and the rather stronger third act are both interesting as revelations of the author's original and peculiar methods of handling a play.

There was a quietly compelling, and deeply sincere, performance from Nathan Shindell, who, as Carl, stood, admittedly for the author himself. Mr. Shindell will improve a most agreeable performance by speaking a little louder, for the benefit of English ears. James Carew made an authoritative and dignified judge. Everett Byington boldly went "all out," as the villain of the piece. Doe Doe Green proved himself to be a competent Negro comedian, with a strongly individual manner. The ladies of the cast performed efficiently their less exacting tasks.

Chronicler of the Theater

By J. T. GREIN

London

JOHN PARKER is a man of many and varied attainments. In the daytime he is the head of a well-known shipping office in the city; in his leisure hours he is the honorary secretary of the Critics' Circle—the keeper of its seals and conscience; the tireless and tactful wielder of its correspondence; the liaison officer between the critics and the managers, in cases of difference the pleader and the carrier of the olive branch. Without him the circle would be a rudderless craft.

But that is not all. He is also the registrar-general of the English stage. He founded that invaluable book "Who's Who in the Theater" (London and New York: Isaac Putnam & Sons), which has just made its sixth appearance, and issue by issue he has widened its sphere and added to its utility. The 1930 edition ought really to have appeared a year before, but when all the copy was ready for the press, 3000 short biographies and a host of other information, burglars invaded Mr. Parker's sanctum and carried the whole of the compilation away, leaving Mr. Parker either to give up or to begin his Sisyphus labor all over again.

But Parker is not only an industrious man, he is also one to whom a setback is a springboard, as the French put it, and—it is almost unbelievable—he began to reconstruct his historic edifice stone by stone, as he went on adding new features to the thousand pages of the tome. Meanwhile we, who devote our activities to the theater, felt very much at sea without our ever-ready mentor of memory. Much happens in the theater world in five years; the personnel changes, the plays multiply, and, while until 1925 we had but to take "Who's Who" from the shelves to recall at a glance people and dates, we had now often to pore over files of papers whenever there was occasion to hark back.

Thus the long-expected new edition comes to us as an inseparable companion. Not only can we trace at a glance what the actors have been doing, or follow their career from the start to the last day of 1929, but Mr. Parker has added a nomenclature with dates of production and the cast of all the principal plays produced in London since 1925.

Another informing addition is the section "Education and the Theater," which traces the scholastic training of many actors and goes to prove that the "rogues and vagabonds" of old are now replaced by many public-school men and varsity students, which in no small way acounts for the polish of modern actors and their ability to play, if called upon, in other languages than their own.

Dr. John Malcolm Bulloch's genealogical tables of theatrical families are still a most interesting feature of the book. The ramifications of the Terrys, for instance, comprise already four generations: the Robertsons likewise, and the Playfairs run them very close in three. Wherever you scan or study this priceless book the dramatic student as well as the casual peruser finds fruits of enlightenment. It is the monumental achievement of a true lover of the theater.

Of Many Things

By E. C. SHERBURNE

Visuagraphic Pictures

DETAILED motion pictures are being made by the Visuagraphic Company in New York of the way business processes are carried on. A recent film of this sort showed the many steps in the training of New York Stock Exchange messengers. Films that have been made in certain industries have proved instructive to many of the employees concerned. For the first time they gained a comprehensive notion of the operations of the organization of which they were parts.

Wholesale Makeup

Preparation of a large number of extras for a South Sea Island film used to be a lengthy process before the airbrush method was adopted. While it is true that plenty of Negroes could be had for these Pago-Pago operas, it was still necessary to darken the complexions of many applicants. Now paint guns, supplied by compressed air, are used to spray a whole tribe a uniform tint in a few minutes.

News Reels in Color

Pathe is first in the field with a sound-film newsreel in color. The subject is this year's Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans. The Grandeur films, which are panoramic in their image form, are particularly suited to picture baseball games. Without swinging of the camera they show the whole diamond in one view, making it possible to follow intricate plays without the distraction that always results when the camera viewpoint is changed.

John Craig

When "The Rivals," with the special cast now appearing in New York City, starts a rapid tour of the eastern part of the United States shortly, John Craig will continue in his present rôle of Sir Anthony Absolute. Many friends will be on hand to greet him when he appears at the Hollis Street Theater on April 7, for it was in Boston that he and Mrs. Craig (Mary Young) headed the best-known stock company that city has known for many years, the Castle Square Stock Company. To Mr. Craig is due in no small measure the prestige attained by the classes in dramatic writing at Harvard, as he offered for several seasons a yearly prize for the best play submitted by one of Professor Baker's students of playwriting.

Still Drawing Royalties

Mr. Craig told me after a recent matinée of "The Rivals" at the Erlanger Theater, New York, that he was still drawing royalties on one of these Harvard plays, "Believe Me, Xantippe," a farce in which John Barrymore appeared for a time before he went in for Galsworthy, for Shakespeare and for the films. Mr. Craig also remarked that the screen rights of "Common Clay," another Harvard prize play, have recently been sold for a second time. Now it is to be done for the talkies. The first sale of this play for the pictures was only for a period of seven years.

Shakespeare in the Talkies

Mr. Craig is keen to do something further in the making of talking pictures from Shakespeare's plays. He enjoyed every minute of his stay in Hollywood last summer when he and Constance Collier assisted Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford in the filming of "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Craig still hopes to be able to persuade other screen players to draw talking pictures from Shakespeare. In particular he thinks Norma Shearer would be interesting to her large following in the dual rôle of Viola and her brother in "Twelfth Night." And somebody, surely, will make a good talking picture out of "Romeo and Juliet," which could advantageously be done in color.

His Many Productions

At the Castle Square Theater Mr. and Mrs. Craig appeared in 15 of Shakespeare's plays. This was following their novitiate with the Augustin Daly company in New York City, where such unfamiliar classics were given as "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "All's Well That Ends Well" and "The Tempest." John Drew was leading man in Daly's company at the time, playing Petruchio to the best known of all the modern Shrews, Ada Rehan. Also at the Castle Square Mr. and Mrs. Craig did all the old English comedies, as well as romantic plays by Bulwer-Lytton, and even that all but forgotten grand old drama, "Damon and Pythias."

A Fine Company

George Hassell, who has been a leading comedian in Broadway musical comedies for 10 years, was a member of the Craig company. So was Donald Meek, Al. Roberts, Florence Shirley, George Henry Trader and Alfred Lunt. "I was sure Lunt would get on," Mr. Craig remarked. "He was always on the job as assistant stage manager. No skylarking. Studying and observing all the time. He was determined to know all about his job as an actor. The results speak for themselves in his work with the Theater Guild." It was Mr. Craig, too, who started Livingston Platt on his career of designer of stage settings with his special productions of a "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Hamlet" and "A Comedy of Errors," in the modern European manner. On the strength of these productions Margaret Anglin engaged Mr. Platt to do the settings and costumes for her Shakespearean revivals.

That First Time Quality

"As soon as I had made a production at the Castle Square I took up the next one. Repetition of something already done didn't interest me as much as doing something new," said Mr. Craig. "That is why I enjoy the work in talking pictures. On the screen you need only record your best work. It is always possible to give one supreme performance in a part. The screen remembers only your best work. No longer can one utter that ancient lament that the 'actor's fame is writ in water.' Now every inflection of his voice, every turn of the head can be preserved. I should like to see a record made of the present revival of 'The Rivals.' Just think of the number of students in schools and colleges that could see it, not only this year, but in years to come."

With Mrs. Fiske Before

Years ago Mr. Craig appeared as a juvenile with Mrs. Fiske in her production of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Magda," and other dramas. Now he is with her again as her leading man, putting aside the part of Captain Absolute which he used to act in his own company, for the part of the captain's father. His acting has that sustained quality that too often is missing in the work of the newer staccato school which is all very well for the rapid fire modern play, but won't do at all when there is to be an atmosphere evoked and maintained.

Back to the Movie Lots

The current revival of westerns is good news to men of the West who can ride, for the demand for actors in the horse operas is enormous. First National is using 200 cowboys in "Under Western Skies," a technicolor production, and that number will be raised to at least 1000 when "The Girl of the Golden West" and other spectacles of the wide open spaces are started shortly. And this only in one studio.

Theater Guild's Plans

"Hotel Universe" by Philip Barry, is to be the final production of this season by the Theater Guild of New York. Next season's plans include productions to be selected from new plays by Eugene O'Neill, Sidney Howard, G. Bernard Shaw, Maxwell Anderson, Paul Green, Maurice Donnay, Franz Werfel, Schnitzler and Shakespeare. The guild's studio organization will also make further productions.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Krenek's 'Orestes' in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

SIX weeks after its original performance in Leipzig, Krenek's new opera, "The Life of Orestes" has been performed at the State Opera House, Platz der Republik, Otto Klemperer being the conductor and Ernst Legal the producer.

The Leipzig performance was mentioned with full details in these columns. After a fresh hearing, my impressions remain unchanged. As I have said, this is not a "mythological" opera: the characters in it live, love and act more or less as they do in the traditional stories, but the atmosphere is entirely un-Greek. Everybody speaks, thinks and feels as human beings of our own time would. The modern colloquial prose of the text embodies a bold attempt to bring the old legend within our own circle. Many people perhaps will object to it as cheapening antiquity. My own view is that the timeless, ever true elements in the subject-matter remain effective even in this modern, but deliberately naïve and primitive form of treatment.

The music again struck me as powerful from the point of view of the stage: it is instinct with lofty vitality, and its atmosphere is strongly asserted. The voices come to their own throughout, and the singing, be it soli or ensembles or choruses, dominates. Klemperer's wonderful conducting gave the music its full mobility of expression, pregnancy of rhythm and dramatic impetus. Fritz Krenn, in the title part, was excellent in all respects, and the success was great for the composer, the conductor and the cast.

Pfitzner's "Palestrina"

At the State Opera House, Unter den Linden, a splendid performance of Pfitzner's "Palestrina" took place, Max von Schillings conducting. There is hardly another opera that makes such great calls on both performers and listeners. It expresses both pure ideals and musical genius; it is a most particular and independent work. To the average public it presents many difficulties; and it appeals mainly to the few who seek in opera an opportunity not for mere entertainment, but for introspection. The main soloists in this production—which was a great success for Pfitzner—were Fritz Soot, Karl Armster and Heinrich Schlusnus.

At the Municipal Opera House were given, under Furtwängler, really superb performances of Mozart's "Figaro." The glow, the delicacy, the sweetness and grace which he achieved were enchanting. In the principal parts appeared Hans Reinmos, Della Reinhardt, Maria Ivogün, and Marguerite Perras. The public was enthusiastic.

On the same evening was broadcast from Berlin Schönberg's new opera: "From Today to Tomorrow," the first performance of which in Frankfurt I noticed in these columns. This was a fresh opportunity to admire Schönbergs freedom of expression within the strict boundaries of the 12-tone system; his wealth of invention and boundless ability. Among the soloists, Margot Hinnenberg-Lefébre deserves special mention; she displayed splendid artistry and true intuitive genius.

The "Missa Solemnis"

At the Philharmonic, Furtwangler conducted Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," the Bruno Kittel choir taking part in the performance. The task of conducting this work is exceptionally hard, for the "Missa Solemnis" is probably the most subjective thing in the world's repertory; it is, anyhow, the most personal profession of faith ever made by a composer. It obeys no dogma, no confessional ordinance; it rises freely into the region of idealistic philosophy transmuted into sounds and hardly conceivable in terms of the human mind. Hence the manifold significance of the work; hence the utter impossibility of conceiving it in the whole of its ideal existence. It embodies the convictions of a deeply religious mind. Thereby Beethoven, now and then, reaches the boundaries of what is accessible to musical expression; he even attempts to solve in music problems that lie beyond the grasp of reason—a task which exceeds the power even of Beethoven. Furtwaengler nearly succeeded in mastering all the terrible problems set by the work. There were in his reading moments so powerfully impressive as to remain unforgettable.

He was equally wonderful, at another concert of the same society, in Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." This peak in the domain of so-called "atonal" music remains Stravinsky's most significant work. It is the one achievement, never duplicated, of a man of genius who in this score fixes the characteristic of an epoch. Its originality is as attractive as it is overwhelming. In this truly Asiatic music, primitiveness and extreme refinement commingle most strikingly. The whole thing betokens genuine invention, the technique remains subordinate to the greatness and elemental power of the inspiration.

Krenek's Song Cycle

It remains to mention the first performance of Krenek's song cycle, "Reisebuch aus den Œsterreichischers Alpen," with which the young composer gives us his most profound achievement, from both the human and the musical point of view: real songs, in which words and music are perfectly united (having, let it be said, been written jointly). It is the result of a journey which Krenek made in order to discover his native country. Nature plays a great part in this cycle. The simple, straightforward words show the genuineness of the feelings, which asserts itself likewise in the music, instinct with melodic charm.

Here Krenek, more than in "Orestes," reverts to tonal writing—not by a step backward, but in consequence of a fresh progress in his complicated process of evolution which slowly leads to an interpenetration of revolutionary and traditional elements.

The performance took place at a concert of the International Society for New Music. The singer was Burchard Kaiser. The piano part was played by Arthur Schnabel with wonderful simplicity.

The Modernized Organ

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE organ at the Salle Pleyel has been opened. Marcel Dupré was chosen to demonstrate before the public all the qualities and resources of this instrument. Needless to insist upon the opportuneness of such a choice. Marcel Dupré knows his difficult métier through and through, and has a broad and intelligent conception of the organ. He is among the rare serious organists who have been able to adapt themselves to the modernization of the instrument. It is very evident, indeed, that we are at last witnessing what one might call the secularization of the organ. The movement has come to us from America with the cinema organ. Without doubt this development immediately manifested itself in a musical domain of a rather low level. When the virtuosos of obscure halls saw themselves in possession of stops of lighter and more attractive timbres, they made the most of them to perform fox trots or sentimental romances with an excess of tremolo and vocal gracenotes of the worst taste, and their great ambition was to add to the venerable instrument fantastic stops—drums, bells, klaxon horns and the whole scale of noises necessary to the accompaniment of a film.

Organ builders realized the utility of enriching the traditional registration by several new timbres that allowed the interpretation at a concert of a more and more extensive repertory. In the Salle Pleyel organ, which is built in the most serious possible way, one finds a delightful celesta and transparent, clear timbres enabling musical effects of great variety but perfect distinction to be obtained.

The Electrical Keyboard

The "console" moreover, is also modernized. The organist has no longer to pull from their socket, one after the other, long wooden stops commanding the registers of the three manuals, as one sees César Franck having to do in the famous picture by C. Rougier. Here an electrical apparatus of astonishing ingenuity makes it possible to employ the most simple combinations and the most complex couplings. By touching a button, one effects an incidence of extraordinary variety and power. Further each stop announces the beginning of its activity in a quick and elegant way. At the first call, it joyfully responds "Present" by lighting a tiny lamp behind the little window of its abode. During the performance, these luminous points that shine and fade out in turn give the instrument the "very up-to-date" look of a switchboard. Once more, mechanism has established its own beauty. The old "broom handles" were much less poetic and moving than these electrical communications and this fairy privilege of the organist, whose every gesture lights a star.

Thanks to the electric cable that enables it to be moved all over the hall, the keyboard can now come to the front of the stage and allow the public to admire its performances. That which Dupré presented to us was brought before us in such a way that the audience could admire at leisure the clever gymnastics of the player. The organist is obliged, unceasingly, to resolve the most ambiguous problems of physical culture. Seated on a sliding bench, he always plays dangerously with his center of gravity. Breaking away from the normal balance of a biped or quadruped, he is forced all the time to upset his equilibrium so that his four limbs suspended in the air can work freely like those of a quadrumane or a spider.

A Triumph for Dupré

One has rarely the opportunity conveniently to watch this acrobatic gesticulation. M. Dupré is not afraid of performing in full lights and one could admire the marvelous agility of what one might call his pedal fingering. With the toe and the heel, his two feet work the wooden keyboard with astounding virtuosity. The amazed public long applauded this prodigious performer.

After having interpreted works of Bach, Daquin, Mozart, Widor and two rather abstracted works of which he is the composer, the ace of the three keyboards undertook an exicting and perilous experiment. Opening in public a sealed envelope that was addressed to him by Charles Levadé, he improvised, then and there, a scherzo and a fugue upon the two themes that this post brought him. Levadé had purposely chosen very simple melodic and rhythmic phrases, leaving the improviser full liberty of action. Marcel Dupré used them with extreme ability. His scherzo in particular, delivered with much grace and elegance, was entirely successful. For the organ professor of the Conservatoire, it was really a triumphal evening.

The Straram Concerts

At the Straram concerts, they are still methodically reinstating the symphonies of Brahms, on the subject of which the most absurd prejudices still reign. Recently it was the turn of the Third in F major, which really contains charming details, especially in the first allegro, where a little "Laendler" theme gives an inimitable pastoral grace. And in the perfect clarity of performance that one always finds with Straram, one loses none of the merits of this clear, harmonious, delicately balanced orchestration.

Straram gave us the first performance of a symphonic poem of Georges Hugon called "Au Nord" and written "after" a very lovely poem of Emile Verhaeren. The symphonic description is very cleverly steered among evocative sonorities devoid of literary abuses. The picture remains constantly musical and reveals the temperament of an artist of quality. One feels with this composer the gift of transposition of color into sounds that is not accorded to many symphonists. The truth of the picture is such that one suffers as from a fault at the sudden entrance of a tambourine that disconcerts not the ear, but the eye, which rests upon silver, pearly, glaucous and frigid tints and which blinks quickly under the glare of this inexplicable sun.

Prokofieff's Third Concerto

Let us finally notice the success obtained by the beautiful prelude "Pour la tempete" of Honegger, a page in which all the unchained winds whistle furiously, and by the Third Concerto of Prokofieff, a work of terrifying technical difficulty which was mastered by Alexander Borowsky with magnificent ease and which constitutes in its volubility and crystalline sensitiveness a positive wonder. One perceives more and more that the colossal gifts of the composer of "Chout," who dominates the modern Russian school in the domain of pure music—an abstraction made from the unrivaled dynamic genius of the composer of "Sacre"—are enabling him to surpass the formidable Stravinsky.

At the Paris Symphony Orchestra concert, two charming landscapes of Marius Casadesus, one called "Grisailles," painted with discreet touches of the clarinet, the low flute, horn and far-off bells forming a fine harmony of "values," the other depicting by very simple but effective means, the joy produced in the country by the baker's trumpet. The little alert, lively theme crosses the valley, lights it up like a ray of sunshine, inspires and transfigures it. Around it, the orchestra interweaves its commentaries, draws the horizon, paints the decor, grows for a moment tender in the renewed silence, then again rejoins the happy signal that has started on its way again. Very pleasant pictures performed with sincere and delicate feeling.

Finally, at the Pasdeloup, D.-E. Ingelbrecht conducted in turn, with equal merit, Schumann and Sauguet, Beethoven and Mlle. Tailleferre, Handel and Ravel, Fauré, Debussy and Dukas, and gave us two excerpts from his ballet, "Le Diable dans le Beffroi," in which one can admire his astounding virtuosity of instrumental writing, his imagination, his ironic wit and his humorous sense of orchestral caricature. A lively success for this subjective revival of an all too quickly vanishing choreography.

Margaretta Maganini 1930

From a Drawing by Margaretta Maganini

QUINTO MAGANINI

Five Times a Composer

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

QUINTO MAGANINI may be described as five times a composer: First, he is light; second, he is serious; third, he is modern; fourth, he is conservative, and fifth, he is successful. He impresses me as being all these things about equally, and, like a Greek, not to much of any one of them. Such an instance of well-balanced inclination and reasonable fortune in an artist I scarcely ever knew, until I met him in Paris a year ago. In Paris, a place which Victor Hugo calls the shipyard of international ideas, to modernize slightly a phrase or two of his. I saw many American musicians—few acknowledgedly light, and a good part professedly serious; some assertively modern, others firmly conservative, and every individual, I would never question, prospectively, if not actually, successful.

Mr. Maganini intrusted himself to my critical scrutiny a while ago in the various characters that I have mentioned, both singly and in combination; and in so doing, he showed himself not only five times, but, if my algebra is correct, 25 times a composer. Had the day been longer, he might have offered proof of other talent; for I have it on fair evidence that he plays with mastery upon an instrument. To explain, there existed formerly in this city an orchestra known as the New York Symphony, the roster of which contained the name, I believe, of Q. Maganini in the wood-wind group. Then, for another argument, more roundabout, there is the "Sonate Sylvain" for piano, op. 27, by Quinto Maganini, edition of J. Fischer & Bro., New York. Speaking of which, why, I wonder, do persons writing music where the flag of the United States of America waves, affect to give it French designation? Everybody has heard of Varèse's "Amériques," set on paper in New York and brought out in Philadelphia. "Sonate Sylvain," however, takes on a veritably Gallic look from a note on the title-page: "September, 1928, Fontainebleau." In 1928, I believe, Mr. Maganini was studying in Europe on a Guggenheim fellowship, spending much of his time in France. But to my argument. A prevailing theme in the first movement of the sonata has the style and outline of a melody for flute. A pianist who read over the pages to me at the keyboard remarked upon the flute feature. Sufficient; that settles, I hold, the question of the identity of the two Maganinis.

As Jazz Composer

Two? Twenty-five can be counted as composing—more than enough for present analysis, with the flute-playing contingent altogether left out. Wherefore to have the matter practical, suppose we reduce our study to a simple quartet: Maganini light, Maganini serious, Maganini modern and Maganini conservative.

Now the first of the four proves to be a downright man of business. Him I found lately at the office of his firm of publishers, mid-town, in the theater district; and through him I secured the acquaintance of the other three. The light Maganini, let me without apology report, composes jazz; and jazz, all Broadway realizes, is a commercial proposition of the first order, for those who get into it in true fashion. The composition of jazz-band music is quite an administrative complexity, too; requiring the collaboration of originators, arrangers, editors and I know not what else, to put it through. Maganini, the light, by no means pretends to entire authorship in jazz works which the house puts forth for him. He presents himself, if I discern correctly, as idea-man and engineer. His part of the task seems to be to mark down a few notes by way of sketch and plan. When he has these properly measured as to rhythm, pieced as to melody and fitted as to harmony, he drops out and makes room for special technicians to do the adaptation and the scoring. The process, I should say, is long, first and last, even if short for each person engaged; and the product, in view of the international market, must be pretty large.

The Serious Maganini

Half an hour after talking with the first Maganini, I was in conversation with the second, in the locality of the Grand Central Terminal, where buildings rise high, where railroad tracks end in elevator shafts, and where travelers regain by minutes of ascent the latitudes they have lost by hours of level journeying. Neighboring the north, the district conduces to seriousness. Once I met in a lofty hotel there Ernest Bloch, composer of—never mind; I am discussing someone who can be even more serious than he.

A nook in a low-posted hall of a mezzanine floor answered in this case. There, at table, Maganini, the serious, disclosed moods of scholar, theorist, contrapuntist, musical rhetorician, and of everything as far as might be from jazz maker. This was Maganini of Fontainebleau and of the Guggenheim fellowship appointment, no mistake; investigator of musical problems on the social and economic sides, student of Palestrina and Bach.

"We don't go on," I'll try to quote him, "from where the last man left off; we pick up at the beginning. I take a lesson from Wagner, and I poré over the music of Palestrina. Could Wagner have achieved the broad effects of 'Meistersinger' without the example of Palestrina to follow? I doubt it. I should like to take another lesson of Wagner and learn by heart the preludes and fugues of Bach in the 'Well-Tempered Clavichord.' Wagner is not to be thought of as continuing Weber or any other of his immediate predecessors. He carries on the methods of all the great masters who went before him. A composer who hopes to accomplish things today must expect to assume, as best he may, the same responsibility."

A salon in a Fifth Avenue apartment house, windows looking out on on a terrace of Central Park where magnolia trees are budding, there I was, a little later, tête-à-tête with Maganini modern; four men in all in the room, a tenor and a pianist besides ourselves. After some minutes of talk, came performance of a couple of songs, which he and I followed by the printed copy: "Cynara," words of Dowson; and Sonnet, "Bright Star, Would I were Stedfast as Thou Art," words of Keats. (Again edition of J. Fischer & Bro.) Modern in moderation these are; nothing in the accompaniment that the singer could reasonably quarrel with, even though the harmonic relation of the vocal to the instrumental part in the Sonnet is hardly what would be called consonant. But another song in manuscript—the title escapes me—forced the two executants into such antagonism that I scarcely understood how they kept their good nature.

At this juncture, appeared immediately on the scene Maganini conservative, in the manner of deus ex machina, Appolo correcting wayward Orestes. He cleared every obscurity and unraveled every intricacy by the utterance of a few unanswerable phrases: "Tune, of real diatonic pattern; cadence, made of a peculiarly dissonant dominant resolving in the inevitable and traditional way on the tonic."

Philadelphia Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The last of the guest conductors of the Philadelphia Orchestra, before the return of Mr. Stokowski to conduct for the remainder of the season, was Artur Bodanzky, conductor of the German wing of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. In many respects, Mr. Bodanzky gave the finest concerts—or at least he got the best results from the orchestra—of any of the visiting conductors.

Mr. Bodanzky's program was exceptionally well selected as to balance and contrast. With a single exception (the Concerto Grosso of Ernest Bloch for strings and piano obbligato) he confined his program to the works of the German masters, choosing the "Tragic" Overture of Brahms, the "Italian" Symphony of Mendelssohn, and the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

At all times, he had absolute command over the orchestra and a beat of unusual firmness and clarity, the latter an essential in leading an organization which necessarily cannot be familiar with the technique of the baton of a guest conductor. He was also able to get from the orchestra a tonal quality more nearly approximating that of Mr. Stokowski than any other "guest" of the present season—or of past ones, for that matter. Like Mr. Stokowski, he seemed to delight in strong tonal contrasts, especially those of pianissimo and fortissimo, and there was also a warmth of tone and delicacy of nuance comparable with those of the permanent leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra. In addition, Mr. Bodanzky's interpretations left nothing to be desired.

Detroit Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—With a sparkling program, Ossip Gabrilowitsch celebrated his return to the podium of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, after a two months' leave of absence as guest conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mischa Elman was soloist in the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto. The "Meistersinger" Prelude, the Schumann Fourth Symphony and with the Liszt Second Rhapsody completed the program.

Gabrilowitsch gets along especially well with violin soloists, for as a piano student in the Vienna Conservatory he proved such an accomplished accompanist for the violinists of the school that he officiated in that capacity at most of the important school recitals. He thereby gained, early in his musical career, a thorough knowledge of the entire violin literature. Elman had never been in better form on a Detroit platform than on this occasion, and an ovation rewarded him at both concerts.

In the Schumann Fourth Gabrilowitsch led his sensitive orchestra through the delicacies of the score with a master's finesse.

There was plenty of skepticism about the inclusion of the Liszt Second Rhapsody on a subscription program, but as soon as the performance started the audience realized that for all its reputation of being too threadbare for serious consideration, it was actually almost new, so long had it been since it had been heard at a subscription concert. At both concerts the enthusiasm of the audience vindicated Gabrilowitsch's judgment; largely, no doubt, because he played it with a maximum of fire and zest.

Nineteenth Century Italian Opera

By GUIDO PANNAIN

III

Naples

ITS first contacts with the world of culture proved disastrous to Italian opera. Verdi stood in need of all the dramatic power of his temperament in order to revolt against the hybrid, rhetorical, presumptuous character of the new operatic stage. Berlioz and Wagner, in other ways, had already waged their wars successfully. But the element of academic opera, of spectacular opera, of dance opera, of external, truculent, sensational, stuffed-to-the-brim opera, was still raging.

"Aïda" came, Verdi's most powerful drama—the drama of his very style. It is a superb example of lyrical ornamentation, in true Verdi manner. It is a fragrant garden of canorous poetry. Aïda's nostalgia and the scene by the Nile are peaks not only in Italian opera, but in nineteenth century music. And yet "Aïda," as a whole, embodies an antithesis between spectacle and drama. The inexhaustible flow of song in it is of a sensuous, entrancing, but static beauty; the drama lies on the surface, not within the characters. The spectacle, inspired by the fashion of grand opera, predominates over the inner springs of the action. It seems as though Verdi's dramatic temperament were limited, and absorbed in the manner of his subject. The drama is mainly in the tone, but the tone often becomes emphatic and declamatory: Amonasro's meter is marked by hammer strokes of rhetoric. Rhadames is a person who sings because it is his duty to sing. Aïda's humanity lacks the power to spread as Violetta's does.

"Otello" and "Falstaff"

The renascence of musical style was accomplished with Verdi's later works. Afterward came Boito with his "Mefistofele" and Ponchielli with his "Gioconda": both operas mixtures of good things and of appallingly bad things, but despite their defects not insignificant. And Enrico Petrella should be mentioned too for his "Promessi Sposi," although he is altogether forgotten by now.

With "Otello" and "Falstaff" Verdi gave Italian opera the masterpieces of the new style. There sings the voice of the "third Italy," of the Italy who has found herself. And yet, between this new musical style of Verdi's new and dramatic realism, there still exists an antinomy; the two elements do not interpenetrate. A disproportion is observable between the music and the action, between the music and the characters. Until 1862, Verdi the musician remains inferior to Verdi the dramatist. But afterward, the musician seeks to come by his own, and while he is rising toward liberation of style, the playwright does not rise to an equal level: hence the conflict between the opera as action and the new musical style which does not effectuate this opera. In "Otello" the tragedy does not lead up to a character that asserts itself victoriously, as Violetta or Rigoletto; it has no prominent and convincing dramatic center, for it is made of separate elements. These, it is true, are the work of a prodigious musician who is a virtuoso of stagecraft (as shown by the limning of Iago); a poet (as shown by the end of the first act and the whole of the fourth) and a wizard of style—especially when one remembers his long career and what had come before—but not a tragedian capable of co-ordinating the live forces of the drama into a powerful, final, and seminal unity of action and style.

"Falstaff"

With "Falstaff" the musical phenomenon becomes amazing purely and simply. The style is perfect, and fundamentally renovated. But the music, however admirable, does not effectuate the comedy of the fat rogue. The rollicking atmosphere of Windsor remains a background. We are given music as pure and sparkling as a gem, whose humor, however, is calculated and cerebral, is reasoned out, so to speak. When Sir John, with his false nose and padded form, appears, the main impression is one of stage artifice; of a splendid make-up, but not a live being. The feeling of comedy is reflected in the beautifully finished and polished music, but is not part and parcel of the music. The music is a mirror, not a mover of the action. You cannot help feeling that the representation in the orchestra and the representation on the stage are two different things, which the fertile genius of the composer has been able to bring close to each other, but not quite to fuse together.

Boston Symphony

Beethoven still lives, even after the Brahms Festival, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky assured us by his program of April 4 and 5, which was made up of the "Pastorale" Symphony, the G major Piano Concerto and the Overture to "Leonore" No. 3. Since Artur Schnabel had been transported from Berlin to Boston for the specific purpose of assisting in the veneration of Brahms, what more natural than to make use of his services in the Fourth Beethoven Concerto? It was done.

There is some curious Boston history connected with Mr. Schnabel and this concerto. He played it seven years ago with this orchestra, under Bruno Walter as guest conductor. It was the first appearance in Boston of both pianist and conductor. Possibly the player was overshadowed by the leader—there was much excitement over the possibility that Walter was to be invited to succeed Monteux. In any event, Mr. Schnabel made very little stir. But at the concert now under notice, he was acclaimed as he had lately been in the Brahms celebration. Recollection of the earlier performance of the G major is dim, but the applause on the present occasion was deserved by soloist and orchestra. It was a poetic performance, which in the mysterious duologue of the slow movement perhaps tended a little toward sweetness.

Of course, by their recent violent exercises, the men of the orchestra had earned a little relaxation. But of all the symphonies of Beethoven, why the Sixth? We should have preferred any other, from the First to (if necessary) three movements of the Ninth. But the answer to this rhetorical question was given by the audience, which clapped until the players were called to their feet. The concert closed with a highly dramatized reading of the dramatic overture. L. A. S.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA COMPANY DISBANDS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The performance of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company on April 3 was it last.

Mrs. Henry M. Tracy, president and general manager, announced from the stage that the company was forced to disband because of the "excessive costs of production and lack of sufficient financial support." She explained that it would require subscriptions of $100,000 a year in addition to receipts from sale of tickets to make possible continuance of the undertaking. She said the company had no debts. The company was organized eight years ago.

Stage and Film Notes

Charles Rogers is to have the lead in the sound film version of the musical comedy, "Heads Up."

A musical comedy version of the comedy, "Come Out of the Kitchen," has been filmed with Nancy Carroll in the lead.

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The English Garden in April

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FRAGRANCE in flowers is an attribute that is highly appreciated. A flower may not have much to recommend it so far as appearance goes, but if it is scented it has hosts of admirers who forget all its other faults. It is generally admitted that the fragrance of flowers cannot be imitated. The chemist is able to manufacture some beautiful liquid perfumes, but not one of them is worthy to be compared with a spike of mignonette or night-scented stock. Now that April is here, the ground in England is warm enough for the gardener to consider the sowing of seed out of doors. Indeed, the sooner this is done, the better. If the little seedlings get a start ere the drying winds of May develop, they are able to survive the shock these conditions give. I thought, therefore, that I should like to refer to the sowing of seeds which ultimately give rise to fragrant flowers.

Mignonette

Mignonette is given the first place because it is so popular with all garden lovers. It is not one of the easiest plants to grow successfully. I have seen many a gardener fail with mignonette because he neglected two important cultural items. The first of these is a firm soil. Mignonette must be provided with this, or it will grow like the proverbial bay tree, but no flowers will appear. The gardener should stamp the soil firmly with his foot before inserting the seed.

The second essential requirement is a supply of lime in the form of lime rubble. This material, after being broken up to the size of walnuts, should be mixed with the soil at the rate of one bucketful per five square yards. The roots of the mignonette will cling to the particles and obtain from them much that must be pronounced good. I must make it quite clear also that the plants appreciate a soil which has been dug to the depth of one foot and dressed with leaf mold at the rate of one cwt. per 10 square yards. Sunshine is a necessity to this fragrant subject, and wherever possible the seed should be sown in the south or southwest border. The drills should be one inch in depth and nine inches apart, and in them the seed must be sown thinly.

When the little seedlings are two inches in height they should be thinned to a distance of nine inches apart. I have a great regard for the following varieties, which have always acquitted themselves well in my garden: Miles's Spiral, Machet, Crimson Giant, and Golden Crown.

The Night-Scented Stock

It has been said that one of the fundamental reasons for the success of the famous landscape gardener Capability Brown, was his power to spring surprises upon people who visited the garden that he laid out. There can be no doubt that an element of surprise is desirable in every garden, and everybody should aim to give it. An opportunity arises by growing the night-scented stock. The fragrance of the flowers is exquisite, and they have the peculiarity of opening after dusk. During the day the flowers are by no means comely, which is a sufficient reason for keeping them out of sight. They will, however, grow within the shade of shrubs, and it is well to sow them there. Though they cannot be seen, the air at eventide is laden with their fragrance, and anybody who does not know wonders about the source of the pleasure.

The seed should be sown in little patches in a broadcast fashion, and all that it is necessary to do is to keep the seedlings free from weeds.

The Scabious

The scabious is a lovely flower whose fragrance is similar to that of new-mown hay. This is especially pronounced after a shower of rain, when the garden is usually at its best. The plant will grow well in full sunshine or in partial shade. It should be given the benefit of fairly rich soil. Farmyard manure should be dug in at the rate of one cwt. per 10 square yards, and the seed should be sown at a depth of 1½ inches in drills one foot apart. The scabious cannot bear to be overcrowded, and before this condition arises, the seedlings should be thinned to a distance of nine inches asunder.

Some of our modern sorts, which are the most beautiful, have the habit of becoming ungainly in appearance unless the growing points are pinched out in order to make them branch. This work should be done when the plants are about four inches in height. If extra large flowers are desired, and size is a standard of excellence in the scabious, a certain amount of disbudding must be done. Several buds will form on each flower stem, and all but the central bud should be removed. The varieties Azure Fairy (blue), Shasta (white), and Peach Blossom (pink) form a trinity of perfect beauty.

The Herbaceous Border

The herbaceous border, properly managed, is a perennial source of charm. From April until October there should not be a moment when flowers are not in bloom in it. Growth is beginning to be very active now, and steps should be taken to help it in every way possible. It is the custom of most gardeners to spread a mulch of littery manure over the herbaceous border in autumn. During winter this acts as a protection and as a source of food. The variable climatic conditions change the composition of the manure to such an extent that it can now be forked in without difficulty. This should be done. The manurial residue must improve the condition of the soil, and the act of forking will admit air and warmth. It is not often that strength can be got by reduction, but it can in the herbaceous border.

Such plants as Michaelmas daisies, phloxes, sunflowers, veronicas and alstromaerias throw up far more growths than they can mature properly, and it is advisable to reduce them by one half at this stage. Stakes are necessary, and before the end of the month some of the forward subjects will require the support which they give. For many years I have used hazel branches for this purpose. They are natural in appearance, and during the season the growth of the plants winds through them, and one cannot see that any stakes are there. Anybody who cannot get hazel twigs should use neat green stakes and loop the growth to them by means of strong twine.

Violas and Pansies

The cultivation of violas and pansies is worth careful thought, perhaps more than is usually given. These plants are intensely beautiful, and under constant care they bloom profusely throughout spring and summer. Both respond to the same method of cultivation. They are now in frames, where they have passed the winter, and an early opportunity should be taken to have them moved to the open garden. In my judgment, they look best when planted in continuous rows of one variety in each row. When in full bloom they grow together and look like the frame of a picture. The soil should be dressed with farmyard manure at the rate of one cwt, per 21 square yards, and the plants should be set at a distance of six inches apart. Here I would indicate that violas and pansies are very impatient of drought. If they get thoroughly dry they are lost in great numbers. Should there be no rain at the time of planting, water must be applied freely until they are established, and throughout summer the ground between the plants should be stirred frequently with a hand fork. This simple process is quite the best that is known for conserving the water supply of the soil.

Now violas and pansies not only bloom profusely, but if allowed to do so they produce heavy crops of seed. Such consent should never be given, or the plants will be weakened to the point of complete exhaustion. As soon as the flowers fade, they should be picked off. It is good practice to go around the garden once a week and do this work. Green flies have a partiality for the leaves, and in warm weather their destructive activities may become very pronounced. A sharp lookout should be kept, and immediately any of these little creatures are seen, the plants should be syringed with a solution of soft soap and water. An appropriate formula for the solution is as follows: soft soap ½ lb., water 2 gallons.

GEORGE H. COPLEY

A Well-Planted Lily Pool in a Spokane Garden.

Making a Lily Pool

By ELIAS NELSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

NO FEATURE of the small garden has a greater appeal than the lily pool. The bit of water with floating leaves and wonderful flowers held just above the clear surface, broken occasionally by the flashing goldfish is a sight that never fails to attract attention, and the visitor is sure to linger at the pool longer than anywhere else in the garden.

The lily pool has increased in popularity in recent years and is being introduced widely into gardens. If the garden is of formal design, the pool may be located centrally, or it may be placed at the middle of some division of it or at the end of a vista. Pools in formal gardens to be in keeping with the design must be of regular form, such as round, elliptical, square, rectangular or hexagonal. If the garden is laid out along naturalistic lines, the pool is not made a central feature, but is associated with a rockery or a shrubbery border. To harmonize with the surroundings such pools obviously should be of irregular outline.

In the construction of pools for gardens of regular design wooden forms are necessary. In most instances only the inner form is required as the earth may serve as the outer wall, provided the soil is of such a nature that it does not cave in.

In excavating for the pool the surface soil, if suitable, is put in a pile by itself to be mixed later with fertilizer and used in the pool, while the subsoil must be hauled away. Allowance is made for a depth of 22 to 30 inches after the floor has been constructed.

The thickness of the bottom and the sides may be 5 inches and the concrete should be reinforced with heavy, wide-mesh wire fencing. The reinforcing used for the floor may be turned up for the sides. After the forms are removed a surface coat of rich concrete, one-fourth of an inch thick, is put on with a trowel.

In Mixing the Concrete

In mixing the concrete, use five gallons of water to one sack of cement and then add enough sand and gravel in the proportion of two and one-half parts by volume of sand to three and one-half parts of gravel to make a workable mixture. Either the formula 1-2-4 or 1-2½-3½ with enough water added to make a workable mixture is reasonably satisfactory, but is not as accurate as the method of proportioning the water to the cement. A waterproofing material may be mixed with the cement to make the concrete impermeable to water and thus prevent loss by seepage. The finishing coat may consist of half cement and half sand, and to it should also be added a waterproofing material.

The floor is poured first, and sufficient time is allowed for it to set, after which the forms may be placed on it and the job completed. A brick coping is desirable for a formal pool. However, the coping may be of concrete. Since the gray of the concrete does not harmonize with anything in the garden, either a green color or the color of the earth may be added to the cement for the finishing coat. A brown earth color is obtainable, but green is not procurable in an earth color, hence a chemical water-mix color may be used.

The construction of a naturalistic pool is a different process. A bowl-like depression with gently sloping sides and irregular outline is excavated to the depth of 30 inches. Wire fencing is supported two inches from the ground, and the concrete spread over this, inclosing the reinforcement and making a thickness of nearly five inches. It will be found easier to put half of the thickness on at a time, and then smooth with a trowel. After three hours put on a surface coat of one-fourth inch. No forms are needed.

In both types of pools described the soil is placed over the bottom to a depth of 15 to 18 inches with four inches of sand on top, and allowance is made for six to ten inches of water.

A Newer Idea

A newer idea is to make the pool with the floor at the depth to which the water is to go and make sunken individual bowls or tubs, two feet across, in the floor of the pool for the water lilies. For such a pool mark out on the ground the desired size and outline, which may be irregular, excavate to the required depth making the sides vertical, then hollow out for the bowls and construct the bowls first, the bottom next and then the sides. Instead of using forms for the sides, rocks may be laid in the form of a wall with enough space between it and the earth for the concrete. While pouring the concrete the spaces in the rock wall may be closed with moss. The coping will thus be of rock and no concrete will show on the sides. The effect will be charming and the water garden will appear as if made by nature.

The advantages of such a pool are obvious. The pool will not so readily become overcrowded with lily leaves and each plant will be confined to a definite space. The gardener will know exactly where each variety is located in the event of wanting to take out a root.

Frequent Sprinklings

In the construction of pools of whatever type they may be, frequent sprinklings of water continued for six hours after the concrete is partly set must be made to supply water for crystallization. The concrete should be kept moist for four days. The pool may then be filled several times and emptied to remove all caustic properties given off by the concrete. After this is done the soil may be put in place, the lilies planted, the pool filled with water and the goldfish introduced.

Success with water lilies depends to a considerable extent up an abundance of plant food as the plants are gross feeders. Use good garden soil mixed with one-third its bulk well rotted cow manure. After the water lilies have been planted a covering of three or four inches of sand is put over the soil to prevent discoloration of the water.

A Tour of Old World Gardens

LAST year a party of Americans who love gardens composed a pioneer "Garden Lovers' Tour," visiting four European countries. This year there are plans on foot to organize tours of a similar nature.

One of these 1929 "garden pilgrims" writing in the Kentucky Club Woman mentions with delight the universal verdure of spring in England, the fact that there is no trace of hasty growth or hasty planting. The absence of billboards or other advertising signs was commented upon. Hedges instead of fences set neatly about over the farm lands gave the effect of being well groomed. The air was filled with the scent of flowers, while songs of birds came from the branches of grand old trees of centuries, great monarchs of the forest which were everywhere. The "may," as the snowy blooming hawthorn is called, was in full blossom. "We American garden lovers," said the writer, "were reminded of how Longfellow's Priscilla, after that first bleak winter in New England, longing for a sight of spring across the water, said:

I have been dreaming all day of the hedgerows of England.
They are in blossom now and the country is all like a garden.

Members of the garden tour of 1929 were filled with joy at the beauty and permanence of English gardens and returned so enthusiastic that they have doubtless urged many to join the pilgrimage if it is conducted again. The following suggestions gained during this trip may be of assistance to gardeners everywhere.

"The English seem to plant with the idea that it is for all time, and so it is, for one is impressed with the history back of all the places visited, and they excel in patience and willingness to take pains in their gardening, for attention is given to detail which makes the whole perfect."

"People in England live in their gardens and enjoy them more than we have learned to do in America."

That's for Modesty

Among the native wild violets, V. cucullata is probably the most commonly known in the United States. It is purple. V. palmata is likewise a purple sort and cutleaved. V. canadensis, or the Canada violet, is white touched with light purple on the reverse of the petals. Viola blanda, the common sweet white violet, has white flowers and pretty heart-shaped leaves. V. pubescens, downy yellow violet, has, as its name implies, fuzzy leafy stems and yellow flowers. A long spurred violet is V. rostrata; it bears charming light blue flowers with centers a deeper blue; its spurs are long and curving. Viola pedata, the bird-foot violet, grows abundantly through the East and middle West. While many of the native violets have been domesticated, the birdtooth, it is said, requires great skill and a knowledge of its natural needs to bring it into cultivation.

While native violets have been naturalized underneath shrubs in informal areas of gardens with enchanting effect, and in shady spots of rock gardens, in order to discourage wanton destruction in their natural haunts, the cultivation of tufted pansies is favored. They are extraordinarily gay and satisfying in a wide range of colors and they have the added pleasantry of blooming over a long period.

Ferns and Fern Cases in the Home

By FORMAN T. McLEAN

Supervisor of Public Education, New York Botanical Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

II

THE most universally satisfactory house fern is the Boston fern. Dr. R. C. Benedict, who lectured not long ago on house ferns at the New York Botanical Garden, has made a special study of the many cultivated forms of this popular fern. It originated as a greenhouse plant, and was introduced in 1895 by F. C. Becker of Cambridge, Mass., near Boston, whence its name, the Boston fern. According to Dr. Benedict, this fern is completely sterile. It produces no fertile spores, but propagates abundantly by numerous slender wirelike hairy runners, which strike root readily and form new plants. These are also the only source of new roots for the parent plant, so Dr. Benedict advises they should be left on the plant and buried in soil at repotting time.

Whether this easily propagated and rapidly growing house fern originated as a mutation or as a sport from the West Indian Sward fern, or whether it is an accidental hybrid is uncertain. Whatever its origin, it has given rise to a surprising number and diversity of varieties, all arising by sudden sporting or mutation. The finely divided lace fern is one of the extreme variations from the Boston fern. Others are frilled, notched, twisted or forked. The original Boston fern is a rank grower, with fronds four or five feet long and with ample spread, drooping down often two or three feet below its pot. But there are both erect, upright forms and dwarf spreading ones, even as small as eight inches high with a spread of a foot or less, thus being well suited even for the small luncheon table. All any of them need to succed is a moderately rich, porous soil in a fern pan—which is a pot wider than it is tall—reasonably frequent watering, and not too strong sunlight. A north or northeast window is better than a south one, and if the radiator is directly under the window the fern stand may be placed to one side, and still get enough light. The finely divided forms of the Boston fern, such as the lace fern, are injured by having water poured directly on the delicate leaves, so it is best to avoid this, pouring the water for them directly onto the soil.

Wing and Holly

Next in importance to the Boston ferns come the wing ferns (Pteris species), which are the most dependable species for fern dishes and small centerpieces. The commonly cultivated species (mostly forms of Pteris cretica and P. serrulata) are compact little plants with narrow, elongated pinnae, often variegated or crinkled. Like the Boston ferns, they are vigorous and continuous growers. They are a little less tolerant of dry air and abuse, as most of them grow naturally on the ground or on rocky cliffs in the tropics, where they have less need for drouth resistance than the epiphytic plants.

The ball ferns (species of Davallia) are widely creeping epiphytic ferns, most of which grow naturally over rocks and tree trunks. So their stems are easily smothered, if buried underground like other ferns. Their thick, glossy leaves are quite resistant to dry air, and if grown on the surface of porous soil, with moderate watering they thrive well as house plants.

Another popular house fern is the holly fern (Cyrtomium falcatum), a Japanese species, with coarse broad, glossy pinnae. Its whirls of leaves are produced at irregular intervals. Although rather slow growing and a little fussier to grow than the Boston ferns, wing ferns and Davallias, its rich color and glossy leaves make it attractive.

If Moister Air Is Provided

The above are among the easiest to grow. The tenderer ferns are more difficult because they need moister air than our homes provide—a fault easily overcome with a little special preparation. A fernery or Wardian case, with zinc-lined wooden box, and a glass case covering it, with a hinged or sliding top to regulate the ventilation of it, will make it possible to grow even the delicate little selaginellas. Maidenhairs, climbing ferns, Dryopteris and many other delicate ferns ordinarily only seen in greenhouses, will thrive inside a moist fernery. They need less attention and watering than exposed pot plants, once every week or two being often enough to water. But they do require ventilation.

Many other interesting gardening operations can be accomplished in a glazed fernery, beside the culture of ferns. Rex begonias and all kinds of cuttings root readily in the moist atmosphere.

[Part I of this article ran last Saturday]

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Articles on floral shows in the following cities are scheduled on the dates given: Los Angeles, March 11; New York, March 18; Detroit, March 21; St. Louis, March 24; Philadelphia, March 25; Boston, March 26; Chicago (annual), March 31; Cleveland, April 1; Minneapolis, April 3; Chicago (middle states), April 7; Pasadena, April 17. Orders for this series of 11 articles will be received at a special price of

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SPRING Flower and Garden Shows

Following a plan inaugurated last year The Christian Science Monitor will have a well prepared and interesting story on each of the larger flower and garden exhibits held in cities of the United States this spring.

This series of brief articles will have strong appeal to garden clubs and to individual amateur gardeners and florists. The Monitor is one of only a few publications through which admirers of flowers can obtain a prompt and authentic account of the new showings and events in each of the principal flower shows of the country.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Coming Events in the Auction Galleries

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN ADDITION to the quantity of old-time furniture that is being sold in hundreds of shops from day to day, the total that changes owners at the public sales reaches considerable figures. This method of quick disposal has met with the general approval of those seeking such material. Dealers and nondealers are vigorous competitors at all sessions where desirable items are offered.

At an auction that was of somewhat narrow local interest in Boston last week there was in attendance but a small group, of the mixed purposes referred to in buying. Still, they absorbed several hundred hooked rugs and a large amount of English and American furniture, some china and glassware. Dealers rapidly took the bulk of the items, evidently spurred by the balmy days to the thought that their country shops will be opening for tourists' trade before many weeks have passed.

Quite another sort of a sale is scheduled for Boston next week, for this is to be run four afternoons in the galleries of William K. MacKay Company. The record-breaking prices brought at the Flayderman sale at the New York auction early in January, are still fresh in thoughts of all who follow such matters at all closely. Newspapers and magazines of England as well as of the United States featured the high figures as important news.

Another Flayderman Sale

Now the second portion of the stock of Flayderman and Kaufman is to be auctioned in the city where their business has been carried on for 23 years. The partnership is to be dissolved and Mr. Kaufman, so long associated with Mr. Flayderman senior, will withdraw. This leaves Benjamin Flayderman, son of his former partner, as the proprietor at the old location.

These men feel that they may be misunderstood in thus frankly announcing their plans. Statements of a like sort sometimes have been made untruthfully to give the impression that certain sales were forced ones, and that buyers might expect unusually low prices as a result. Perhaps the prices will be low at this sale, but I doubt it.

Certainly, Mr. Kaufman and the son of his old partner are separating, in the utmost kindliness, with good will and esteem for one another. Apparently Mr. Kaufman has come to feel that a slower business pace than he has been following for so many years will be the wiser choice. The younger man, with his brothers, show promise of becoming conspicuous national factors in the merchandising of early American furniture.

A Maine Dealer's New York Auction

A month later, in New York, the widely known Maine dealer, Warren Weston Creamer of Waldoboro, will dispose of a large collection at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries on the afternoons of May 9 and 10. Some of the furniture came from the mansion of the Revolutionary General Henry Knox of Thomaston. Other pieces are excellent examples of the early Federal period in America—otherwise, Sheraton and Heppelwhite in character.

An important sale of State of Maine antiques will be an event to suggest all sorts of pleasant experiences to thousands who have spent days of leisure along an entrancing coast or beside forest-bound lakes and streams.

It seems as if whatever came from surroundings like those must be desirable, but we have all found out that sentiment of this sort has to be forgotten when investing one's money is the main and immediate question. The calculating appraisal of the well-posted critic should be the basis of buyer's bids.

The hooked rugs of Waldoboro are often referred to by dealers as a standard by which the fineness and beauty of others are rated. Mr. Creamer will offer from his region a considerable number of these, which he has chosen for their especial excellence. Glass, china, metalware and earthenware, together with fabrics, complete the round of home furnishings of the times and the section.

The Ayer Collection of Prints

Currier and Ives prints will be the sole offerings at the same galleries on the evenings of May 7, 8 and 9. Then the collection of Fred Wellington Ayer of Bangor, Me., is to be broken up. Mr. Ayer has long been known as a steady and careful buyer of the better prints bearing the names of these publishers. Three coming sessions, when his acquisitions will be put up, undoubtedly will attract an unusually strong group of bidders.

These colored lithographs of 1840's and 1850's sometimes have sufficient artistic merit to warrant their commercial rating, quite aside from the collector's valuation of them as rarities. But usually they attract us through their simplicity and frankness in depicting the common pleasures and activities of Americans then contemporary. Unaffected and literal in their portrayals, they are important truthful records of their era that are certain to keep their grip on the affections of people at large.

By Courtesy Flayderman & Kaufman

For 228 years in the possession of the Little family of Newbury, Mass., this chest will be sold at a Boston auction in the week of April 7

Sarah Dole, Her Chest, 1702

BEARING the date of 1702 and the initials S D, there has recently come to public notice in Newbury, Mass., the dower chest of a girl of 12, still in the possession of her descendants. This much is sufficient to excite the eager attention of antiquarians, but it is only a part of the story. The chest, with its date and the girl's initials, is in excellent condition, has all its original hardware, is lined with figured chintz that is unsoiled and almost intact. Brass-headed nails arranged in circular patterns decorate the front, and must have once looked gay against the black leather that covers the whole piece.

Sarah Dole was no doubt delighted when she first looked on this gift, so much more imposing, with its drawers and trestle, than any of her friends are likely to have had. Five years later, at 17, Sarah married Tristram Little and their descendants have been well known in each succeeding generation. At the battle of Bunker Hill, Colonel Moses Little was conspicuous with his regiment, as he was in later campaigns through the entire conflict.

To the person who cares only for symmetry and graceful lines in furniture, the chest and its base may seem ill proportioned and ugly and undesirable. A wholly different opinion will be held by the collector of the quaint and primitive handiwork of the early settlers in America. By him such things are not prized for their beauty. The features that he considers most important, aside from age, are unchanged original condition and rarity of shape.

This chest, with its two-drawer base of pine and its separate trestle support of oak, shows a construction that is quite unique in New England, and perhaps in America. That supplies the element of excessive rarity, while the other qualities of age and condition are apparent to the competent judge.

The cane that leans against the chest is another historical relic of especial interest, as it was the property of a later member of the Little family. On its ivory top is inscribed:

W. Young
to
M. Little

the last named being Michael Little, who was an attaché of the American Embassy to France during the Administration of President Jefferson.

He was another member of the family in which the chest was first owned, for Tristram, who married the girlish Sarah Dole, was the great-uncle of Michael.

These two authenticated heirlooms of a well-known Massachusetts family are among the early American furniture and items of historical importance in the Flayderman Collection, to be sold at auction in Boston during the coming week C. G. B.

London Happenings

By "A COLLECTOR"

A NEW record for a single piece of old English porcelain has just been set up at a famous Piccadilly salesroom, where, amid great excitement among private and professional collectors, the bidding on a rural group of Chelsea figures rose to 3250 guineas, approximately $17,000.

The price realized is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the piece was candidly labeled in the sale catalogue as "faulty." The group, which was 16 inches high and is known as "The Music Lesson," showed a typical country shepherd swain teaching his shepherdess to play the pipe beneath a floral bower. A few sheep and attendant dogs on a gilt scroll base complete the group, the stand being lacquered and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

The high figure realized was largely due not only to the "Gold Anchor" Chelsea mark on the base but to the fact that it also bore the mystic letter "R" impressed in the paste. This letter is believed to be the signature of the great craftsman Louis François Roubiliac, a famous sculptor who was born at Lyons, France, in 1695. He came to England to escape religious persecution some time after 1730 and carried on his profession principally in London, passing on in 1762.

Specimens of his sculpture may be seen in Westminster Abbey, the National Gallery, British Museum and elsewhere. Only four other examples of this group, which he is said to have designed, are, I believe, known. One of them may be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Another is in the possession of Viscount Bearsted.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, who loved "a bit of old Chelsea," would have found it difficult to discover a fitting word from his enormous vocabulary to describe his astonishment at the seemingly fantastic modern prices realized for some examples of this delectable china.

American visitors to London this spring, however, may still acquire a plate or flowery cup and saucer made of old Chelsea for only a few dollars.

* * *

Loan Exhibit Coming for Summer

American visitors are promised a wonderful exhibition of English medieval art treasures at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Lovely examples of ecclesiastical and domestic Gothic furniture, priceless medieval silver, church brasses and other objectives have, I hear, been promised by private collectors and others. Not only in England but in the United States and on the Continent, works of art, exiled centuries ago to foreign lands, are thus being restored, temporarily at all events, to the land of their origin.

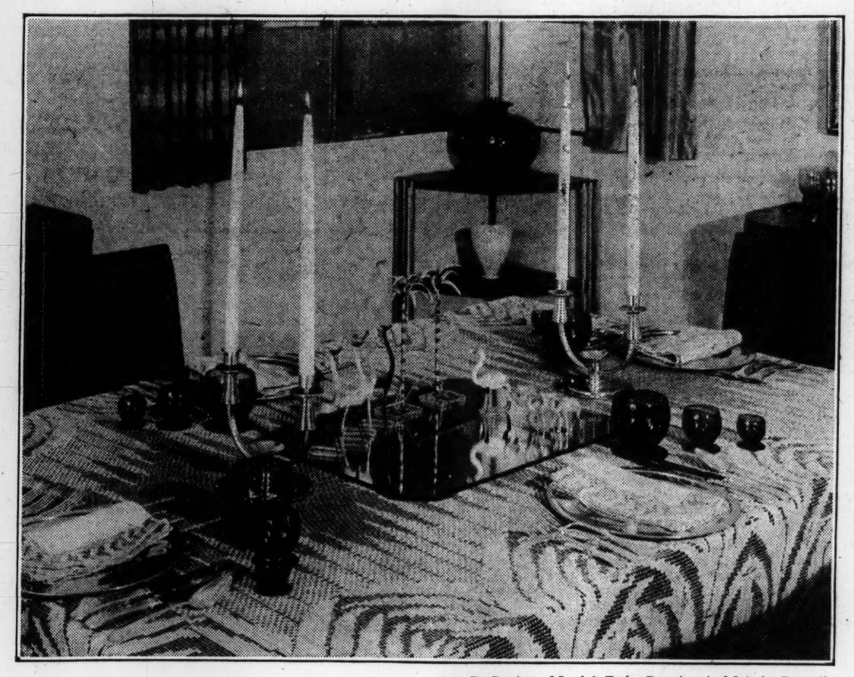
* * *

Seal-Top Spoons a Rarity

A not uncommon type of early seventeenth century inscribed silver spoon, weighing about two ounces, with a flat round seal or button at the top of the slender handle, has changed hands at Christie's famous salesroom for the sum of £62, approximately $310. It showed engraved on the handle the curious inscription, "The gift of John Metcalfe of Nappaye Cosson Jarman to the Earl Comerland of 1615." It bore punched in the bowl a fleur-de-lis, the famous townmark of the City of Lincoln.

The price named seems a good deal to pay for a small piece of seventeenth century silver, worth less than $1 for melting-pot purposes, but this sum by no means constitutes a record for an inscribed seal-top spoon.

A pair of unusually large specimens made in London during the Commonwealth, in 1659, for instance, were sold at the same salesroom five years ago for £265, approximately $1325. Their handles were engraved respectively, "William Walter borne ye 20 Novr. 1647" and "Gabril Walter born ye 15 Decr 1649"—indicating that, like many other seventeenth century silver spoons, they had been given as christening presents.



By Courtesy of Lord & Taylor Department of Interior Decoration

In this dining-table setting are numerous suggestions for lively and pleasing innovations. The cover of Belgian filet is in a dashing and graceful design, material which appears also in the napkin borders. The pewter plates and candlesticks and green glassware are the chief usable items of the setting. The center of interest, however, is the mirror plateau which stages an amusing desert scene, comprising animals and trees in glass. Giraffes and camels in glittering fragility are overtopped by little palm trees with tiny red monkeys climbing them. These jolly creations are coming in great variety from abroad

The Value of the Vista

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

FROM time to time the designers in our midst make an attempt to free us from the cramping tyranny of the rectangular, four-sided room, so unimaginative in its arrangement, so confining in its reactions. We have had the circular room as substitute, and we have had the room rendered one with its adjacent corridor by means of a fourth wall of transparent glass, or even of wrought iron.

Neither ruse has seemed wholly to solve the problem of room planning. While the one has suggested the idea of a cage in place of that of a box, the other has failed to secure that sense of privacy so essential to one of intimacy. So, neither has been adopted to any extent as an acceptable alternative.

The most successful method of circumventing the four-wall difficulty is, I believe, that of first granting the architectural necessity, then adapting it in such a way as to secure an interrelationship between adjacent, if not actually adjoining, rooms. If those who sit in them are to enjoy a sense of freedom, and their fancy to be enfranchised, these rooms must no longer be treated as each sufficient unto itself. They must allow vistas from the one to the other.

Two Artists Solve Their Problem

One of the best examples of a skillful planning of such views occurs in a small Hampstead house, directly opposite (it is interesting to note) the mansion of England's Prime Minister, the Hon. Ramsay MacDonald. It belongs to two eminent artists, George Sheringham and his wife, Sibyl Meugens.

They have brought to bear upon its interior the same fundamentals of composition, color and perspective as they observe upon canvas. That is how it has come about that in it one's imagination is given play, the eye intrigued constantly by fresh vistas of a beyond, and highly limited spaces made to appear comparatively unrestricted.

Originally, each of the two rooms on either floor was intended to be cut off by its own door, in the ordinary self-contained manner. But tenants and architects may be allowed to differ. So, on the ground floor, one of these doors has been blocked with a long mirror, whose function it now is to reflect pleasantly the gay little garden outside and give its own particular room a valuable sense of extension. Access is gained through removing a portion of the party wall.

Above stairs, the scheming for a vista has been even more ingenious. Originally one reached the back bedroom at the first flight of stairs, and ascended a few more to the dressing room at the front. Now the two communicate, and one has but one flight to negotiate. If necessary, as is fitting with bed and dressing rooms, each can still be completely shut off from the other. This has been made possible by converting the old back-to-back cupboards into a passageway, retaining their respective doors.

Successful Second Floor

Again, at an angle with both doors ajar, one gets from either side an interesting and valuable vista. One is of a four-poster bed and a Queen Anne cabinet; the other, of a curtained window with a vase of yellow flowers upon a black-and-white tiled sill, and a divan in its cover of modernistic cretonne; in short, of a skillfully planned composition.

Color is exploited in the painting of the inner sides of the doors. These are unseen, of course, when closed, but when opened, display an expanse of magenta-pink, highly effective in its contrast with the jade green and the primrose yellow of the bedroom and dressing room, respectively.

The slightness of the vista makes the color combination hardly more than suggestion, a note, as it were, of something that one may, at some future time, care to carry out on a more ambitious scale.

This is just what an interior vista should do—leave our imagination and our fancy free to disport themselves, as the fancy takes them.

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EDUCATIONAL

Speed in Reading Acquired by Following Ideas, Not Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

WHO nowadays pretends to read even a part of the way through the pile of magazines and stack of newspapers which day after day accumulate on his table? But it is not really so much because of a lack of time, however, as the lack of trained ability to gallop through the printed page, gleaning the general idea and content rather than laboriously reading line by line.

Glancing at some of the newer methods applied in schools today in the teaching of silent reading will bring out hints and possible ways whereby the adult, who may have had poor instruction along this line, can improve his own habits of reading, and possibly speed up a hitherto slow process.

No doubt some may recall their primer days when each in the class read aloud a sentence or paragraph, pronouncing the words very precisely and becoming so deluged in the details of the printed page that he completely lost the import of the story and failed utterly to lift ideas from the mass of black print before him. Not so today, at least not in the class where the best methods of teaching reading are employed.

Some of the latest practices in teaching reading are being demonstrated in the Dixon School, Chicago, according to Miss Rose A. Pesta, assistant superintendent of schools, who has brought about a co-operation between the University of Chicago and the public schools of Chicago in this question of teaching reading effectively. William S. Gray, dean of the college of education of the University of Chicago, is conducting practice lessons in the school once a week.

Thought-Getting

In this and other modern schools emphasis is put on thought-getting, rather than on audible rendering of sentences. A teacher may begin a reading lesson by opening a discussion through questions of a general nature. Then the reading will begin, not sentence by sentence, around the class, but by asking pupils to read silently through several pages looking for some important point. This involves mere skimming over the lines to find the answer to the question. For instance, if a story about flowers is to be read, the teacher may ask the pupils to find the names of all the flowers mentioned in the story. For a second reading they might be asked to find what each flower had said. Reading through the pages hurriedly a third time might be in quest for what each flower did.

Finally the story is read orally. Again the mechanical going around the class one after the other is improved by interspersing conversation between the readings. Comments by the teacher on the content of what is just read together with questions and guesses as to what may be coming in the next paragraph constantly keeps before the pupil the content of the material and urges him to read for ideas and thought. This aim of searching for ideas alone will speed up the reading process.

But an adult reading a newspaper does not have a teacher at his side who has already read the article and who can ask questions. How then can the adult improve by this method? He might ask himself before he begins a new article, "What would I like to know further on this topic?"

Or, "What do I naturally expect to happen as a continuation of the events related up to this time?" In this way he sets for himself a definite task of groping for ideas rather than lumbering through the printed lines in a burdensome duty of having recognized words and sentences and paragraphs.

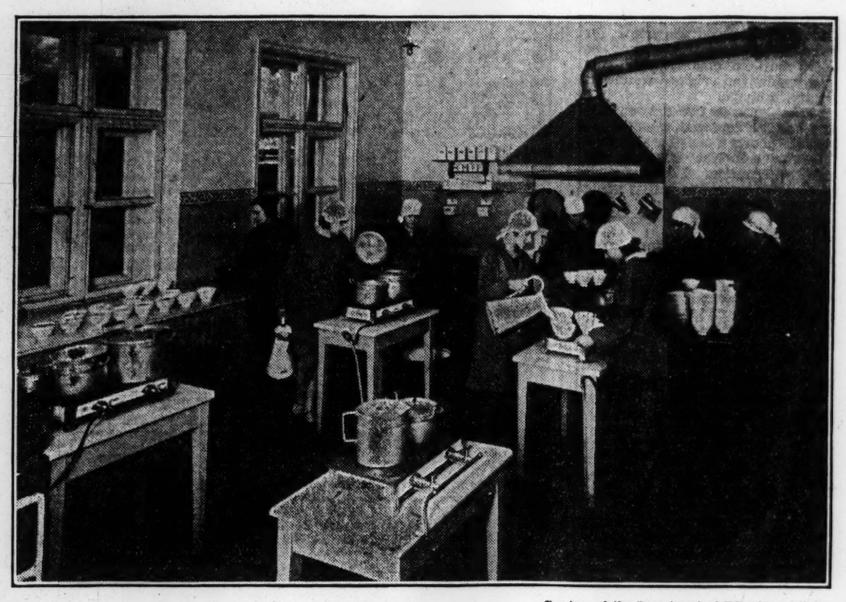
Interest and Speed

Dean Gray points out that the more interested a person—either child or adult—is in a subject the faster he is likely to read in that subject. Sometimes in order to speed up one's reading it may be necessary to forget about speed and simply acquire a wider background of knowledge of the field in which he is reading. Once this better foundation is acquired, the increase in pace will come naturally, according to Dean Grey. For example, a person may find that he plods far too slowly through articles on current politics in a newspaper but he may increase his rate by spending a little time studying the fundamentals of modern governments.

Sometimes one is overwhelmed by too much reading material in newspapers and fails at the outset to make the attempt. In such cases it might help to follow carefully only one or two subjects in a given newspaper as a beginning for training one's self. For instance, one might assign himself for a few weeks to a certain bill in Congress following the arguments of the different members of Congress on a given subject. He might even take a topic of local interest, like a coming election and its candidates, or possibly follow news of some certain foreign country.

By reading in the same field day after day one gradually accumulates a background and general knowledge of the subject which will arouse questions in him. This in turn will urge him on to read for ideas and thus speed up his silent reading. He will also gain a familiarity with this certain vocabulary enabling him to skim over the words more quickly as his practice continues. Later he can branch out into other fields and less familiar topics, applying the same methods and increasing his abilities.

Setting a time limit for a given chapter is a method used by some as an aid to faster silent reading. When the prescribed time is up, see how much of the gist of the subject has been grasped and how many pages have been covered in getting that much of the content. This helps one to skim the pages grasping the thought and more important ideas.



Courtesy of the Department of Education, Latvia

A School Kitchen in Latvia.

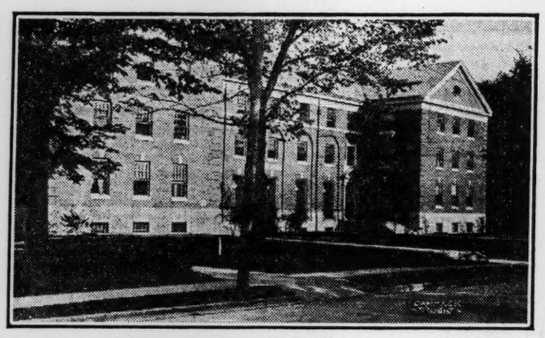
How 400 Scholarships Raised Scholarship Over 100 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Greencastle, Ind.

ON APRIL 30, 1919, at DePauw University chapel exercises, Edward O. Rector, Chicago patent attorney, made the startling announcement that he would deposit enough money in the treasury of the university to maintain 400 scholarships in perpetuity. The proposition was, of course, enthusiastically accepted, and the next fall 47 young men entered DePauw University as Rector scholars.

Since that time more than 1600 students have attended the institution as Rector scholars. This year there are more than 550 on the campus who are benefiting from the $2,000,000 foundation established by this benefactor. Eighty-six of the 92 counties in Indiana have students holding scholarships, while 16 other states and three foreign countries are represented.

This scholarship foundation, the last of Mr. Rector's gifts to DePauw, all of which exceeded $3,700,000, is his greatest educational venture. He gave also three splendid halls of student residence and a pension fund for retiring teachers. This lawyer-philanthropist, during his last 12 years, gave to higher education the largest amount ever given to an Indiana institution of learning and gave the largest amount ever given by an individual to a Methodist college of liberal arts. And to his memory, DePauw has dedicated the new $250,000 recitation and science hall now under construction.



The Henry B. Longden Hall for Men at Depauw University, Given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Rector.

Mr. Rector's Early Struggles

Mr. Rector himself, born at Bedford, Ind., in 1863, and passing away in 1925, did not get to attend college. His successful career as a patent attorney in Chicago began with a struggle for an education. After graduating from the Bedford high school, young Rector worked first in a drug store, then in a printing office, and finally as a clerk in the courthouse. Five years later, however, he was persuaded to begin the study of law in the law school of the University of Cincinnati. He secured money to pay his expenses by doing clerical work in a Chicago law office. In 1885 he finished his legal education, graduating with second honors in a class of 62 students. He practiced law in Cincinnati until in 1892, when he began work in Chicago as a patent attorney. He came to be recognized as a "master at the bar."

Thus it was that Mr. Rector was determined to help earnest young men get the training of which he himself was deprived—a desire which was emblazoned in helpful deeds across his whole career.

A Rector scholarship, covering all tuition and fees in the college of liberal arts, amounts on the average to $200 per year. If the student's work meets with specified requirements, it is continued through the four-year course. But even though the scholarships have aided many needy students in obtaining a higher education, Mr. Rector's sole purpose in establishing them was to encourage high scholarship in the high schools and colleges of the country. They are awarded, therefore, entirely on the basis of personal merit—character and scholarship.

Each year more than 150 new scholarships are granted to young men graduates. Most of these are awarded to graduates from Indiana commissioned high schools, but scholarships may, by special action, be given to graduates in other states.

Moreover, special scholarships are awarded, without restriction as to sex, to the student taking highest honors in each of the four college classes. If a Rector scholar makes the most points, he shall receive $100 in money instead of a second scholarship. Any other first-year man who meets certain requirements during his first year is given a scholarship for the remainder of his college course. To the senior who ranks highest in his work during his senior year, $100 in cash is given.

Student Loan Fund, Too

Mr. Rector also established a loan fund, from which those honor scholars who really need it may borrow not to exceed $100 a year, payable at a low rate of interest at the convenience of the student.

Last year two new features were added to the foundation. Six traveling fellowships, worth $1200 each, are given annually to members of the graduating class, men or women, whom authorities consider outstanding and capable of succeeding in a field of intellectual endeavor. They are are good for one year for use of any school chosen by the recipients. And then each year a scholarship will be given to a student at the American School of Japan at Tokyo and one at the Shanghai American School.

The Rector Scholarship Association and the Alumni Association are interested not only in the life and success of the student while in college, but also in securing positions for him after graduation, either by aiding him in obtaining fellowships for carrying on postgraduate work, or positions as teachers, or in active business.

The Edward Rector Scholarship Foundation at DePauw University ends its eleventh year of service with the distinction of having accomplished what other scholarship schemes often fail to do. It has raised the level of scholarship more than 100 per cent. It has stimulated and increased postgraduate study. It has made scholarship not only respectable but popular in a typical American college of the middle West.

Thus, Mr. Rector's investment in humanity at DePauw has been highly successful, with no little amount of its success due the director of the foundation, Dr. Henry B. Longden, vice-president of the university. The secret of the project, however, Bishop George R. Grose says, lies in the fact that "Edward Rector was a builder rather than a benefactor, and Rector scholars are to think of themselves not as recipients of his gifts, but as those who have been given an unusual opportunity to aid an unselfish man in his plans to raise standards of intelligence." The foundation has received more and more public attention all the time. Administrators of schools in this country and in foreign countries write to learn about the plan, always wondering how gifts of money can encourage high scholarship.

But Mr. Rector's great educational venture did not have such a promising beginning, for at that time in DePauw there was a decided indifference toward scholastic activities and a formidable student prejudice against any keen interest in scholarship. In fact, the new project was viewed with suspicion.

Against the Doubts of Many

Hostility against the project was so great for several months that it seemed the venture would surely fail. But the tide was turned when Dr. Henry B. Longden was chosen as director of the foundation. Having the confidence of influential upperclassmen and doubting faculty members as he did, he persuaded them that the foundation could, with their backing, accomplish great things for the school. Furthermore, he convinced these pioneer Rector scholars that they could perform a high function in college and could soon find for themselves a place in college without sacrificing their distinctive purpose. Then, too, Mr. Rector himself came often to the DePauw campus to visit the scholars, thus making his educational venture personal rather than institutional.

The Rector scholars are not "cloistered bookworms," but participate in all of the school activities. For instance, last year 28 of the 39 men on the staff of the school paper, the editors of the school publications, the president of the student body, the captain of the basketball team, were Rector scholars. In athletics, debate, dramatics, journalism, in class and fraternity organizations, they are outstanding. More than half of them belong to Greek letter social organizations.

More than half of them, too, work to pay their college expenses. During the school year of 1927-28, for instance, they earned a total of $55,000, their individual earnings ranging from $5 to $400. To help make their way, they wait tables, do manual labor, paint signs, barber, tutor, preach, play in orchestras, stoke furnaces, run linotype machines, do office work, clerk in stores, do chauffeuring, take advanced military science, wash windows, serve as agents for laundries and cleaning establishments, and sell everything from candy, Christmas cards and aluminum to radios, insurance and real estate.

But while working to pay some of their expenses, the Rector scholars do maintain high scholarship. In 1918, the year before the foundation was begun, there were only five graduates cum laude out of a class of 86, while in 1925, seven years later, there were 104 graduates cum laude out of a class of 244. And no longer do the coeds at DePauw make the highest marks, as is seen from the annual elections to Phi Beta, national honorary scholarship society. Before the foundation was instituted, there were hardly ever more than two or three men elected to it, but in 1925 two-thirds of the new members were men. And in 1928, of the 27 seniors and three juniors chosen, 17 were men, all of whom where Rector scholars.

The scholarships have, incidentally, increased the number of men in the university so that there are now more men than women on the campus.

Also noticeable is the increase in the percentage of students doing postgraduate work. For example, 109 out of the 244 graduates in 1925 continued their studies after leaving DePauw.

Since 1925, the work of the foundation has been carried on by Dr. Longden and by Mrs. Lucy Rowland Rector, widow of Mr. Rector.

Helping Children to Want Good Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Portland, Ore.

WE ARE trying to help the children to be book-conscious in the school library, showing them how to use books, when to use them, and how to enjoy using them. In other words, we are trying to have them become book users and book lovers, for there is a book for every subject, every time and every place, and the book habit is a pleasant and profitable one.

People often ask themselves what life is all about. The person who reads realizes that answers to that question may be found in books, the printed records of what man has done through the ages, what he has aspired to, what he has accomplished, and what ideals inspired him. After reading a few poems by Longfellow or Whittier, a biography of Livingstone or Abraham Lincoln or Florence Nightingale, it would be a rare person who would question why any one of these people had lived. It is from good books more than from any other source that we get lofty ideals that inspire us to carry on.

The book habit is a pleasant and profitable one. Authorities agree that the reading habit is formed by the time the child is 11 or 12 years of age (fifth and sixth grades). The habit of reading good and worth-while books, a habit that will carry over into maturer years, is one of the most valuable habits a child can form for many reasons.

Adults read for pleasure, for information, and for appreciative value, while children read for pleasure mostly, and a growing number for information. Besides the information, knowledge, pleasure, and culture we derive from reading worth-while books, the content of literature has a great influence on moral standards. This is especially true of children, who are of a much more impressionable nature than adults. What a person reads is likely to affect his subsequent attitudes and play a large part in determining and controlling his conduct. Children are quite uncritical in their reading. The author endows hero or heroine with a certain character, and the child accepts the author's standards usually without further inquiry: good reason that we see that the children read nothing but the best authors. Children give themselves utterly to a book, get lost in it, as their imaginative life is so vivid and full. They do not draw a line between the imaginative and real life clearly. To many of them, living in their imaginations is far more real than actual living.

The child who reads good literature has something to think about that is worth-while. Even the little ones are individualities and have deep thoughts that the mother will never know about, and some of these thoughts may not be pure thoughts, but the mother will have no knowledge. The child had much better be thinking about mouse-skinned gnomes and fat, good-natured little brownies and dainty fairies and magical wands and carpets. The child who reads has something to occupy his time, and gets the stay-at-home habit. The reading habit has much to do with overcoming restlessness, desire for excitement, and the "always-on-the-go" habit. Also, the reading habit gives a person something to talk about besides people, gossip, and trivialities. People who read worth-while books rise above the small things of life, get a glimpse of the stars, and come back to real life with wider horizons and a spiritual uplift. Good literature, whether fact or fiction, presents a view of life, allegorically or as it is. Aesop's Fables, hundreds of years old, illustrate the power of kindness, cooperation and other moral qualities. Fairy stories and legendary stories are illustrations of the strength of goodness in contrast to the power of evil. After the unreal heroes and heroines of fairy lore, the superhuman heroes of the legends, the child comes to the age when he wants real human beings for heroes, and history and biography appeal to him. Chivalry, courage, kindness, charity, ambition, nobility and all the other fine qualities he finds in good books, and is inspired unconsciously to noble ideals.

E. S.

Central School Garden Planned in Netherlands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Amsterdam

The idea of encouraging children to love growing things by teaching them the many wonders of flowers and plants in school work-gardens, where the children themselves may sow, plant and cultivate under expert guidance, is continually spreading in the Netherlands. Communal authorities are taking an increasingly active interest in this matter and this accounts for the proposal of Burgomaster and Alderman of Arnhem, to arrange for a central school-garden in the east quarter of the city to give an opportunity to 1500 pupils to learn the characteristics of the principal kinds of trees, shrubs, fixed plants, herbs, vegetables, etc. A little brook flows across the grounds intended for the garden, and this is to be dug out into a pond which will be stocked with water fauna and water plants. An apiary may also be kept on the grounds, together with aquariums and terrariums. Pupils in the highest forms at the different schools will be able to follow a course of practical lessons given by an expert on the art of cultivating plants and trees.

To Stop the Graduate's Shifting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Evanston, Ill.

WHEN Northwestern University created recently the position of director of placement in its department of personnel and placed in the position a business executive with more than 25 years' experience, it was simply taking another step toward fulfilling its obligation to its students. This was the explanation of the innovation made by Dr. Delton T. Howard, the university's director of personnel.

"The university feels," he said, "that it is under obligation not merely to train students, but to assist in placing them in that business for which they are best suited.

"Both industry and the university want their men to succeed. Industry cannot afford to hire failures, and the university doesn't want to send out misfits. Industry is turning to the college graduate more and more for men, and the university wants to supply them.

"Through conferences and conversations, the director of placement will explain business to the students and try to find the particular business nook in which each one belongs."

R. Tencher, the newly appointed director of placement, has been for the last 10 years district manager in Chicago for Dwight P. Robinson & Co., construction engineers. He knows the trials and pitfalls that await the college man after he leaves the university and tackles the outside world, and his task will be to adjust the undergraduate to a business career.

As an employer of college men, Mr. Tencher observed that in nearly every case there was a period of floundering immediately after graduation. He was puzzled by this inability of college men to adjust themselves to their new life and by this tendency to drift about from job to job for two or three years before they finally found themselves and settled down.

To find out whether this condition was peculiar to his own business, he wrote to a number of business men. Their letters convinced him that this period of uncertainty was not confined to any one industry. One large employer wrote him that he had been obliged to make a rule to hire no more recent college graduates, but to employ only those who had been out of school three or four years and had gone through the inevitable wandering.

Mr. Tencher, both as an employer and a father of two sons, became interested in what might be done to help the college graduate over the rocks he first encounters on leaving school. And he became so engrossed in the problem that he finally decided to give up his business and devote all of his time to preparing college men in their undergraduate days for the difficulties that would confront them immediately following their graduation.

It happened that the personnel department of Northwestern University was planning to do some pioneering along these lines, and Mr. Tencher agreed to undertake the direction of the work.

While he is enthusiastic over the prospects, he is somewhat reticent about announcing any plans or program, for he knows that he must feel his way.

"There is a great annual economic loss," he said, "due to men shifting about in the first few years after leaving college. We hope to help them to determine before graduation what work to take up and to eliminate much of this shifting about. We hope to tell them, too, more of the requirements of business so that they will be prepared.

"I have had plenty of opportunity to study this whole problem from the viewpoint of the prospective employer of college men, but I have not yet learned about the viewpoint of the college man, therefore I am not yet ready to determine upon any definite plan or program. I hope to do something for these college boys, but the time to talk about it will be after something has been accomplished."

Glee Club Contests for Lower Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Melrose, Mass.

Like a young cyclone, William tore into the kitchen. "Mom, oh, Mom," he yelled. "I've been elected." His mother rescued a box of eggs and a pitcher of milk. "Elected to what?" she asked. "The glee club, the glee club. Whoo-o-ops," and William's cap hit the ceiling.

Thus did one 12-year-old react to plans under way for a grammar school glee club contest; plans which originated with Victor Lovejoy, a young business man of this city. In an interview Mr. Lovejoy said: "We all know that children are highly susceptible to music, but unless there is an incentive somewhere, either at home or in school, to study the best type of music, the child is likely to fall victim to a lot of musical trash. College authorities recognized this in connection with their students when the college glee club contests were inaugurated. Now then, why not 'catch 'em younger' and commence the thing in the grammar grades?

"Of course, to be of real value, this movement for a grammar school contest needed a lot of backing, but the local school authorities couldn't see any merit in spending money for the purpose of putting before the children the best of songs and incidently giving them one more perfectly safe avenue of activity, but I knew my idea was sound and when I put it up to my fellow members of the Lions Club, they were all for it, and pledged the necessary financial backing. Then I talked to Miss Alma Holton, our supervisor of public school music, and she, too, was enthusiastic. For this first year it seemed advisable to confine the clubs to the seventh and eighth grades only, and I left the details to Miss Holton, with the result that four schools, namely Gooch, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Washington are presenting clubs of 50 members each to compete in our contest this spring. Later we hope to work out some plan that will include all the grades. The Lions have purchased a beautiful little solid silver statue as a trophy."

The prize song is to be John Alden Carpenter's "Home Road," and that each club is to offer a "warming up" piece of its own choosing. There will be three judges, one resident and two non-resident, and each of unmistakable reputation.

In addition to the contest proper, Miss Holton is arranging a special Tercentenary feature, in which the contesting clubs will be joined by groups of younger children from every school in the city, together with the glee clubs from the high school. This chorus of 400 will present "The American Ode" by Kountz, to the accompaniment of the high school orchestra, and will bring to an appropriate climax what promises to be a thoroughly unique undertaking.

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THE HOME FORUM

Randolph Caldicott, a Friend of Children

ON A recent day there arrived from England a case containing some of the books I left there long ago, and, as I unpacked them, there came to light, among others, some old picture books, books which delighted me at three or four years old, which show long and affectionate inscriptions of Christmases long gone by. Among them were some by Randolph Caldicott, and for a while I left the unpacking, and the piles of volumes which littered floor and table, and sat down beside the fire to pore over these old pages as I used to sit close to the high fireguard and pore over them in an English nursery long ago. And turning to them often, since then, I have not only loved the pictures for old association's sake and for themselves, but have come to appreciate something of the artist who drew them, and who has given so much delight to many children since he began to produce them half a century ago.

Turning over the pages here in Italy, where from the window I can see the cypresses pointing their dark spires into the sunny sky and the olives whitening in the wind on the opposite hillside, there seems to emerge from these pictures the very scent and flavor of English country life, the atmosphere of the English countryside, that something which is "for ever England" and lingers in memory no matter how far from England we may go.

True, it is, in its detail, the England of a past day; a day when shepherds wore smocks and horsemen wore wigs—and lost them with overswift riding like the luckless John Gilpin; when farmers' boys and milkmaids danced around maypoles on the village greens, and rural routine was so unhurried and jovial that it seemed in no way unnatural that little dogs "laughed to see such sport," and quite in order that cows, exhilarated by green pastures and many buttercups, should attempt to jump over the moon.

It is, indeed, something of the essence of the traditional "Merry England" which Caldicott captures in his drawings. "Merry" England which, maybe, never actually was, but which stands for a kind of ideal, which was built up out of all the best of its qualities and aspects, and recorded and handed down in song and story and tradition, like the proverbial "golden age"; but an England we can each, out of our own remembrance, verify to some extent, and individually contribute some memory or trait which helps to perpetuate and transmit that simple gay quality which Caldicott has limned so well.

It was a world where the automobile had not yet invaded the country roads; and where country boys and girls were not familiarized, through the cinema, with the doings of Paris or Vienna, and knew little beyond a walking radius of their own village green. Caldicott takes us into the very heart of it, and shows us the fields and woods, the white and red villages, all clean and neat; the meadows where cows stood knee-deep in grass and buttercups, and the orchards, where fruit-blossoms drifted down in the April breeze, and red apples fell with a thud in the autumn days, as they still do in the orchards of Worcestershire and Kent, and through all the fruit-growing regions of the land; where plowmen drove long furrows across the earth, and cocks "crowed in the morn" to greet the rising sun exactly as they do today. It was a peaceful, pastoral world, and Caldicott looked at it all, loved it all, felt to the heart the charm and loveliness of what Blake has referred to as "England's green and pleasant land," and then expressed it all with love, as the setting for the old beloved nursery songs and rhymes.

Into his drawings he poured humor, joyousness, simplicity and charm. Here we have jolly farmers and jovial huntsmen, gracious ladies and pretty milkmaids and delightful little boys and girls. We have animals rich in expression and drawn with sympathy and skill; there are cows, surprised, aggrieved, ruminative, belligerent or benignant; dogs, mischievous or apologetic; horses and donkeys, rabbits and pigs, cats and cocks, geese and frogs, robins and kittens and ducks, and all the feathered and furry creatures of house or barn or field or woodland.

There is a sense of movement, too, the furious rush of John Gilpin's horse down to the Calender's house and back to London; the geese and villagers that scatter helter-skelter before it; the flitting, flickering movement of the birds and rabbits in the thickets. And there is all that detail which delights children and which they examine and note so attentively: the neatly ranged houses in the village streets with the people popping their heads out of the windows, all agog to see John dashing past: the small gardens full of flowers; the charming little landscapes; the bland smile on the face of the dish, and the neat little slippers of the dancing plates and spoons.

Caldicott was early preparing himself, unconsciously, for his later work by spending his leisure time in wandering about the surrounding country and absorbing the rural scenes and pursuits. Finding employment in a bank at Whitchurch in Shropshire, he lived at an old farmhouse outside the town, and, often driving about the country in a gig on business for the bank, he had abundant opportunity of storing up memories and impressions of the villages, farms and country houses of the neighborhood.

When, later on, he was able to leave these duties behind him and devote himself wholly to an artist's work, he visited Brittany and north Italy and illustrated various books, but his great achievement lies in the production of the celebrated "Picture Books" which began to appear in an enchanting sequence in 1878, "The House That Jack Built" and "John Gilpin" being the first.

The books were welcomed with enthusiasm and quickly became prime favorites in the nurseries; and not only in the nurseries, for we find Christini Rossetti writing on January 1, 1879, to her brother Dante Gabriel, "I am indulging in sending you the 'John Gilpin' we talked about. I hope you will not despise our taste, but we are quite amused by it. The expressions are truly consummate in some of the faces."

A contemporary, writing of Caldicott's art, has said that "the artist is expressed in his work as perhaps few others have been. Nothing to be regretted—all of the clearest." Truly, he is an artist whose work, with that of Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway, one may always gladly put before the eyes of children, for he had, as his friend, Mr. Locker-Lampson, wrote, "a delicate fancy, and his humor was as racy as it was refined." "He had a keen sense of beauty, and, to sum up, he had charm."

Yes, that is it. I feel it here in Italy as I felt it, so unconsciously, years ago in England. Once more I look affectionately at Baby Bunting walking out in her rabbit-skin while all the genuine little rabbits pop their heads from their holes in the banks to marvel at the sight; once more I look at the two dancing pigs, and the cow jumping over the moon with an abandon so unlike that of the two great white Italian oxen decorously plowing on the hillside opposite my window, and I recall some old verses which Punch once published in his honor:

Yet will he hold us thrall
By his fine art's sweet necromancy,
Children and seniors many a year;
For long 'twill be ere a new-comer,
Fireside and nursery holdeth dear
As him.

D. N. L.

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"Songs in the Night"

A REPRINT of the accompanying painting, called "The Researcher," with the beautiful inscription from Job: "God my maker, who giveth songs in the night," appeared in Der Türmer about a year ago, with an accompanying treatise on the artist's work, over the signature of Adolf Brüssau.

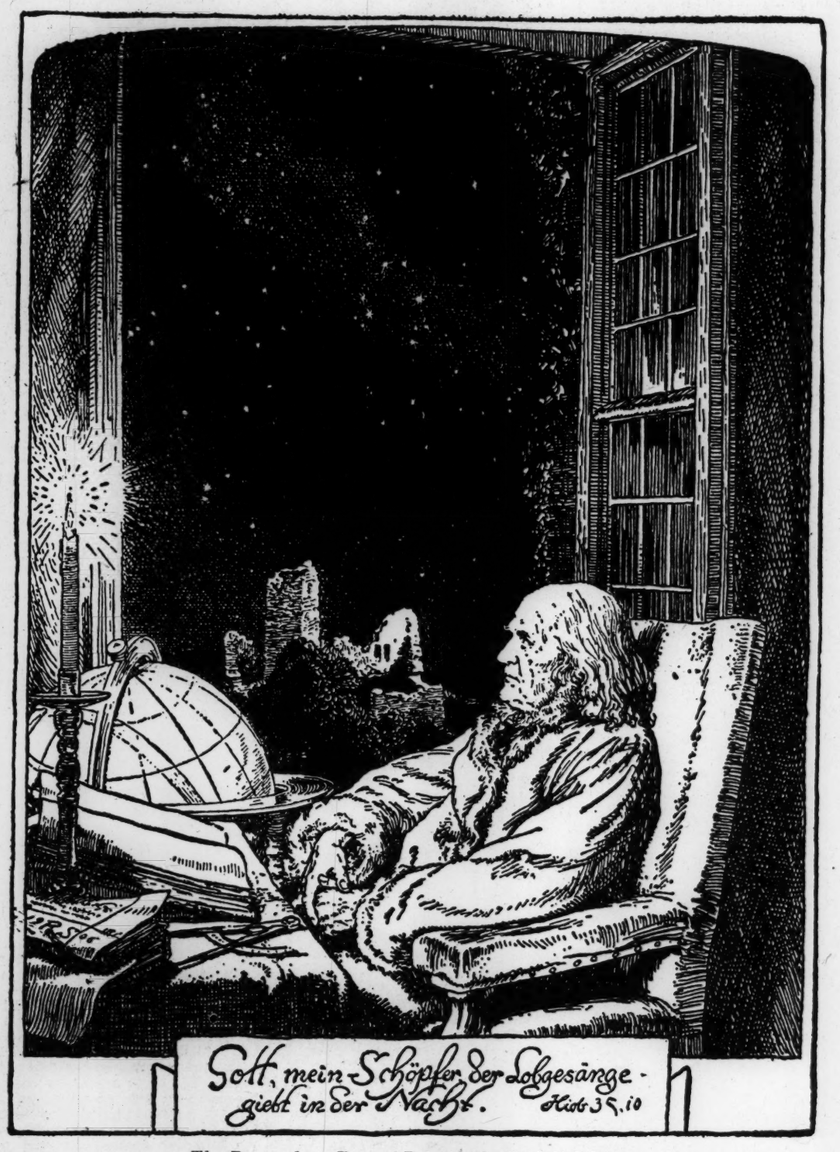
From this article we learn of Rudolf Schäfer as a truly great and lovable artist, who in his idyllic home at Rothenburg in Hannover, with pencil and brush, in book illustrations and art folders, in individual pictures and church decorations has produced much rich work. Neither Munich, nor Dusseldorf, Italy, Holland, nor the World War made any exclusive impression on him, but each one influenced him into a noticeable and new degree of artistic development, until that certain type evolved that reveals one of Schäfer's pictures immediately to those familiar with them.

Schäfer excels in bringing out the fullness of attractive detail. Each insect, flower, or body of water has its innate relationship and value to the whole scene. Again, all is so simple, and with all delicacy and depth so forcible and solid, that it is mentally bracing.

When Pastor Thiele wrote his "Life of the Saviour," Rudolf Schäfer illustrated it with sixteen whole-page drawings. This was his first public work. So noble was the artist's conception and presentation that all who could appreciate felt the clear departure from previous offerings of this kind.

Other works followed. The illustrations of a book of Paul Gerhardt's hymns brought the artist decided fame; as did also the pictures to Matthias Claudius' poems. The religious field is Schäfer's element. Even in a collection of German folk songs entitled, "Of Roses and Rosemary," there reverberates through the illustrations a slightly religious undertone.

Still later there appeared as a complete surprise colored paintings from his hand. Here his genius as a defined artist shows genial thought, rich phantasy and daring finish in colors. Even church decorations in Allgaü, Rhineland, and Schwerin, with their wealth of symbolism, show his universality. He may be called the most defined German Protestant artist who clearly draws inspiration from the Bible in order to lead to the Bible, and who is familiar with the best in humanity. When the theological title was given him in 1917 Konrad Mack designated him as "The friend of heart and home of the German people."



The Researcher. From a Painting by Rudolf Schäfer.

Childhood at Colon Beach

My attic bedroom looks out on the sea
Whose waves, advancing and receding,
Caress the rocks which stand along the shore line;
Or frolicking with the wind in wild ecstasy,
Rush to the rocks in joyous glee,
And retreat as rapidly:
As children playing tag—
Quickly touching each other
And running away to reconnoiter.

The opposite view from this chamber,
Looks down on a courtyard of palm trees
Where little children love to play
In noisy revelry.
Their happy voices shout and sing,
Delighting the ear
With childhood's unfeigned gayety.

At night I go to sleep,
Soothed by the ocean's lullaby;
Lying quietly listening
To the ever rhythmic motion,
Of its waves lapping the seashore.

ESTELLE M. LUNDELL.

In Ur of the Chaldees

The history of el Obeid began and finished before the Abrahamic period. . . . The astonishing thing about this little temple at Tell el Obeid, however, was the decoration of the earliest building. We have seen that Hall (Dr. H. R.) discovered upon the site a mass of copper, wrought into heads of lions and bulls, and other decorative motives. The new excavations revealed the fact that the whole temple had been adorned with a frieze of bulls wrought in copper, and with free-standing figures of bulls in the round, also of copper; while another feature of the decoration was a second frieze which ran above that of the copper bulls. It was composed of slabs inlaid with figures in mosaic of limestone or shell, laid in bitumen. These figures were of animals and men, and in particular, one part of the frieze represented a byre, with scenes of milking and storing the milk. The further element of decoration was found in the shape of a number of artificial flowers, composed of mosaic of small pieces of colored stone. These were apparently used in connection with the standing figures of the bulls, and suggested that the animals were walking in a meadow spangled with flowers! The use of this form of mosaic for decorative purposes was also illustrated by the discovery of several wooden columns which had been plastered with bitumen, and then encrusted with tesserae of red sandstone, black paste, and mother-of-pearl. . . .

The work in copper (heads of bulls and lions, frieze of bulls, and free-standing bulls in the round) is perhaps the most astonishing fruit of the excavation. One instinctively turns to compare it with the copper statues of the Pharaoh Pepy and Prince Meren-ra from Hierakonpolis. The work of the Egyptian artist is much in advance of that of his Sumerian brother; but we have to remember that the Sumerian statues were made possibly about 4000 B.C. in which case they are twelve hundred years older than the Pepy figure. . . . Altogether, the figures are a wonderful achievement of the old Sumerian artist of well-nigh six thousand years ago. . . .

Of the actual structure of Ninkharsag's little shrine (at el Obeid), we know comparatively little, save that in its main outline it conformed to the regular Sumerian scheme of sacred building. But instead of thinking of it as a sombre bulk which owes its impressiveness simply to mass and solidity, we have to endeavour to realise a dainty piece of architecture, owing its chief charm to successive zones of sculptured decoration, both in metal and stone, and gay with colour. We are even, in a way, entitled to regard this first of Sumerian temples as a far-off prophecy of the Parthenon, and the great Panathenaic frieze of Phidias—very far-off, no doubt, and very crude, but still in the direct line of the artistic idea which in the fullness of time produced the immortal work of the Greek master. Apparently the typical decoration of the shrine at el Obeid, the cattle, and the milking scenes, was as characteristic of the Sumerian goddess as the scenes of the Panathenaic Procession are of the worship of Athene. . . .

The main impression, and the priceless gain resulting from these wonderfully fruitful researches, is that another window has been opened upon the magic lands of the past, through which we can begin to see, no longer shrouded with blinding mist, but with a certain clearness of definition, the actual life of the days when Father Nannar, shining in the southern sky, was still a great god to his children of Ur, and when Abraham turned first from the worship of the Host of Heaven, and the gods which his father "served on the other side of the flood," to seek the God who is Spirit.—JAMES BAIKIE, F. R. A. S., in "The Glamour of Near East Excavation."

East Wind

I dream of a languorous, tideless shore,
Of azure light in magic caves;
Of heathery hills with summits hoar,
That wade knee-deep in northern waves;
Of rainbow sails like butterflies
That flutter to an Old World quay;
Of where a buried city lies
Beneath the sands of Brittany.
Nay! But my own New England coast,
Pungent with wild rose, pine, and bay;
Brown marsh, white sand, gray rocks that boast
The fiercest surf, the wildest spray!
Ho! For me,
Where the white, white sails go flashing to the sea;
And the sea wind is the east wind, as the sea wind ought to be!

I dream of a castle-covered height;
Of gardens with eternal flowers,
And mossy fountains gleaming white;
Of lemon groves and myrtle bowers;
Of fairy glens and haunted halls,
Where mystery walks to and fro;
Of palaces on gay canals;
Of English green, and Alpenglow.
Nay! But New England's apple trees,
Her homely houses, square and plain,
The simple gardens loved of bees,
The maple groves, the firs of Maine!
Ho! For me,
Where the spring comes slowly, like a play to see;
And the sea wind is the east wind, as the sea wind ought to be!

—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN, in "Heart of New England."

Plus fort que les Illusions

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

L'AGITATION des mortels et la recherche des choses qui, ainsi qu'ils le croient, doivent contribuer au progrès, n'ont jamais été si incessantes qu'en ce jour de surprenantes innovations et d'inventions merveilleuses. Les hommes demandent: "Qu'y aura-t-il prochainement; quelle nouvelle découverte attend le monde demain?" La question montre qu'on anticipe des choses plus grandes encore en fait de moyens et de procédés matériels.

De telles inventions, bien qu'interprétées pour l'humanité en termes matériels, sont le produit de la pensée. Le physicien d'aujourd'hui lui-même, bien que n'acceptant peut-être pas les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, reconnait que les soi-disant lois matérielles touchant le temps et l'espace sont en voie d'être renversées par des moyens mentaux; cependant il continue peut-être à admettre la réalité de la matière. Toutes les fois qu'on est prêt à abandonner l'évidence des sens physiques pour se tourner sans réserve vers Dieu, l'Esprit, comme source de tout être réel, on apprend que toutes les conditions matérielles ne sont que la pensée matérielle rendue objective.

Jusqu'à ce que l'éternelle unité de l'homme avec Dieu, l'Entendement divin, soit comprise, la Vérité continuera à annihiler le temps et l'espace hypothétiques, qui prétendent nous séparer du jour éternel de l'Ame et de sa splendeur; car rien n'existe, en réalité, sinon l'Entendement infini et l'idée infinie de l'Entendement, l'univers et l'homme. Alors l'obscurité de la suggestion mortelle aura disparu devant la lumière de la Science divine. Bien qu'ils prétendent avec insistance que l'homme peut être séparé de Dieu, les discours du sens matériel ne sont que les arguments sans intelligence et sans loi du soi-disant entendement mortel, dont les déguisements peuvent être calmement affrontés par un commandement énergique: que les fausses croyances s'en aillent dans le néant, puisqu'on ne peut être séparé de l'Amour infini.

La suggestion est aussi impuissante qu'elle est dépourvue d'existence dans la Vérité. Cette irréalité ne saurait trouver d'accès dans la conscience qui s'appuie sur Dieu. Parce que la Vérité est l'antithèse de la suggestion erronée, la suggestion erronée est néant. Parce que l'Entendement est la source de toute vraie activité, la suggestion ne produit pas, ne saurait produire, l'inaction. La Vérité démasque ainsi la suggestion et la détruit en se basant sur le fait que la Vérité inclut tout. La mentalité spirituelle seule reconnait le néant de la prétention selon laquelle un soi-disant entendement mortel ou matériel peut être une avenue pour la fausse croyance, lui permettant d'opérer pour nuire à l'enfant de Dieu. Ce n'est que lorsque la croyance à l'entendement matériel est surmontée que l'influence mesmérique de la suggestion peut être brisée.

Les chuchotements du serpent de la matérialité ne sauraient produire la discordance là où règne la compréhension de la Vérité, car "l'action légitime de la Vérité, et la seule possible, est de produire l'harmonie," lisons-nous à la page 183 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. La suggestion, étant l'ignorance concernant Dieu, est détruite par la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu. Parce que Dieu est toujours présent, la Vérité chasse et la suggestion et ses résultats apparents.

Bien que les sens physiques ne puissent percevoir ce fait si important, il est cependant vrai que "la réalité est spirituelle, harmonieuse, immuable, immortelle, divine, éternelle" (*ibid.*, p. 335). La réalisation de cela, par le sens spirituel, sera accompagnée de guérison, car la spiritualisation de la pensée ne saurait manquer de produire l'harmonie. Un pas important dans la guérison d'un patient qui, selon la croyance, est sous une mauvaise influence mentale, c'est de neutraliser l'effet de la suggestion mentale par l'assurance spirituelle positive qu'aucune fausse mentalité s'appelant hypnotisme ou mesmérisme ne peut maîtriser la Vérité; elle ne peut pas davantage nuire à la réflexion de la Vérité, à l'homme, ou l'influencer, puisque Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est l'intelligence première et éternelle, absolue et unique, de l'homme réel.

A mesure que nous devenons conscients de la présence de Dieu en tant qu'Amour divin omnipotent, les croyances mortelles au mal sont subjuguées et détruites. Pendant la nuit, les brouillards font disparaitre le roc de Gibraltar; cependant il reste impassible et serein, et quand le soleil levant disperse la brume, le rocher, symbole de permanence et de force, apparait resplendissant à la lumière du matin. De même que Gibraltar reste ferme au milieu de l'ombre épaisse et des ténèbres, ainsi le Rocher spirituel, le Christ, n'est point ébranlé par les illusions du sens matériel.

La Science Chrétienne fait résonner l'appel du clairon, comme il est donné dans les Ephésiens: "Réveille-toi, toi qui dors, et relève-toi d'entre les morts, et le Christ t'éclairera." Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 14): "Absolument séparée de la croyance à une existence matérielle et du songe de cette existence, est la Vie divine, qui révèle l'intelligence spirituelle et la conscience de la domination qu'a l'homme sur toute la terre."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Men Who Wore Cloaks

I wish I might preserve for posterity a list of the last men to wear cloaks in our town. It is possible that Mr. George Merrit was not the last man to wear a shawl in our thoroughfares, but until I am corrected I shall contend that he was the last shawled man I ever saw. Colonel W. R. Holloway, postmaster and newspaper man, wore a cloak for many years after I had added him to my gallery of worthies. But he produced no such stirring effect upon the imagination as Ben D. House, a poet whom I must not pass without dipping my colors. He was a big fellow who walked with a swagger and carried a cane. He confided to me once that his cloak had been made by the father of Lawrence Barret, the actor. . . . Perhaps because I was interested in poetry, or because I lent a sympathetic and credulous ear to his narratives of personal adventure, House was amiably tolerant of my society. He was a native of Vermont, served in a cavalry regiment in the Civil War, and after peace was declared drifted to Indianapolis. In his cloak and slouch hat he seemed to me the ideal bard of tradition. I used to steal into his office (he was adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic) and sit adoring him and listening to him even as Desdemona listened to Othello. He was an assiduous sonneteer. . . .

Another cloaked poet of little more than local fame was Dan L. Paine.—MEREDITH NICHOLSON, in "Old Familiar Faces."

Stronger Than Illusions

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE restlessness of mortals and the demand for those things which they believe make for progress have never been so incessant as in this day of surprising innovations and marvelous inventions. Men are inquiring, "What will be next; what new discovery awaits the world tomorrow?" The query shows an expectancy of yet greater things in material devices and processes.

Although interpreted to humanity in terms of matter, such inventions are the product of thought. Even the physicist of today, who may not accept the teachings of Christian Science, recognizes that so-called material laws relative to time and space are being broken down by mental means; yet he may continue to admit the reality of matter. Whenever one is ready to turn whole-heartedly from the evidence of the physical senses to God, Spirit, as the source of all real being, he learns that all material conditions are but material thought objectified.

Until man's eternal unity with God, divine Mind, is understood, Truth will continue to annihilate suppositional time and space, which claim to separate us from the brightness of Soul's eternal day; for nothing exists, in reality, except infinite Mind and Mind's infinite idea, the universe and man. Then the darkness of mortal suggestion will have vanished before the light of divine Science. Despite their insistence that man can be separated from God, the utterances of material sense are but mindless, lawless arguments of so-called mortal mind, whose masquerading may be calmly met with the emphatic command that erroneous beliefs shall depart into nothingness, since there can be no separation from infinite Love.

The Visitant

Queen Marie Antoinette! I saw her there
On the grass, and a silver milking-pail
In her soft hand! Yet heard I not the frail
Sound of broken water when regal, fair,
She bent and cleansed it in the pool. Her rare
Silk dress was rose-flowered, and a white veil
Round her slender throat, fluttered in the gale
That played with the curling gold of her hair.
Still was Versailles as an old arrow spent
In dust. No longer kings, nor queens reign here,
Nor as of yore through these fair gardens go,
Yet, there she stood—then through the moonlight went
Hastening past the marble Belvedere,
Her footsteps soundless as the falling snow.

GEORGIA ROWLES.

Menam's Shores

Among the rivers of the world the Menam is unique. It has its origin far northward somewhere in the high tablelands of Tibet, and down deep into the low latitudes of the Orient it makes of Bangkok one of the great seaports of the world. Even farther it flows smoothly and broadly on until it empties into the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea. Past strange temples it winds, bearing strange craft and looming large in the scene of strange peoples from the northern mountains to the tropic sea. It parts with vast store of its waters to enrich the rice fields of a million farmers, bringing sustenance to them and bearing their product to the world's markets. And tranquilly at Bangkok at the close of day, when the heat has relented and a soft breeze has arisen, it drowses past a thousand waterside dwellings and ten thousand dark-skinned Orientals who come then to take their hour of ease in silent contemplation on its bank as the sun sets.

Into the numberless and endless canals which make of this unforgettable city a sort of Eastern Venice, the waters of the far-come Menam pour, and in and out streams daily and hourly the strangest water-borne traffic in the world. At sunset the traders by water come forth into the main river after their day's activities among the watery streets of Bangkok, seeking their homes for miles up and down the low shores. In the kaleidoscopic glow of the tropical sunset's varied hues each is an atom of color. Light falls upon a brown sail, on a blue and yellow serang; on a crimson turban, on the five-striped Siamese flag. It flashes golden from the window of a teak-carrying junk and glistens upon the white sides of a Straits liner from Singapore.

The sun falls behind the horizon and a strange, deep red glow suffuses the west, while the flecks of clouds overhead take on a soft rose hue, and a delicate lavender hangs hazelike across the northern sky. Darkness comes on apace, but the glow still lingers over the broad stretches of rice field beyond the go-downs and the factories on the river's western bank. Vivid streaks of gold presently appear above it, and a deep purple tinges the waters of the Menam ere darkness settles over them. The gently moving fronds of the palm trees grow black against the fast-gathering shadows, and the first stars of the Tropic night gleam forth "like worlds in radiance crowned."

Along the cityward shores ere obscurity reigns complete come many peoples, to bathe, to chat, to sit apart and silent in inscrutable contemplation. Nothing breaks the silence but the playing in and out of the water of the half-amphibious river-bred Bangkok children. Now and then a Buddhist monk, yellow-clad, comes slowly from a neighboring temple to add a vivid touch of color to the dreamlike picture along the river at sunset. As the thick tropical darkness presently enfolds all things he is the last figure to merge into the all-enveloping obscurity.

Suggestion is as powerless as it is nonexistent in Truth. This unreality can find no ingress to the consciousness which is stayed on God. Because Truth is the antithesis of erroneous suggestion, erroneous suggestion is naught. Because Mind is the source of all true activity, suggestion does not, cannot, produce inaction. Truth thus unmasks suggestion, destroying it on the basis of the all-inclusiveness of Truth. Spiritual-mindedness alone recognizes the nothingness of the claim that a so-called mortal or material mind can be an avenue through which evil belief can operate to injure God's child. Only as belief in material mind is overcome can suggestion's mesmeric influence be broken.

The whisperings of the serpent of materiality cannot produce discord where the understanding of Truth reigns; for "the legitimate and only possible action of Truth is the production of harmony," we read on page 183 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Suggestion, being ignorance of God, is destroyed by the spiritual understanding of Him. Because God is ever present, Truth casts out both suggestion and its seeming results.

Although the physical senses cannot perceive this most important fact, it is nevertheless true that "reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal" (*ibid.*, p. 335). The realization of this, through spiritual sense, will be accompanied by healing; for spiritualization of thought cannot fail to produce harmony. An important step in healing a patient who, in belief, is under a wrong mental influence, is to neutralize the effect of mental suggestion with the positive spiritual understanding that no false mentality calling itself hypnotism or mesmerism can control Truth; nor can it harm or influence Truth's reflection, man, since God, divine Mind, is the real man's primal and eternal, absolute and only, intelligence.

As we become conscious of the presence of God as omnipotent divine Love, mortal beliefs of evil are subjugated and destroyed. During the night, mists engulf the rock of Gibraltar, yet it remains unmoved and serene; and when the ascending sun disperses the mists, the rock appears resplendent in the morning light, a symbol of permanency and strength. Just as Gibraltar remains steadfast amid darkness and gloom, so the spiritual Rock, Christ, is unmoved by the illusions of material sense.

Christian Science sounds the bugle call, as given in Ephesians, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 14), "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Unreality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PALFREYS WIN IN THE FINALS

Miss Sarah Captures the Singles and Doubles With Joanna

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. — When Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., undoubtedly the best-known of the five Palfrey sisters and nominee for the 1930 United States Wightman Cup team which plays in England this year, stepped off the court this morning following the doubles final, she had played her last United States indoor championship match as a junior just as an older sister, Miss Mianne, did a year ago. Sarah will be eligible for the junior outdoor championship of the United States this year, however.

In the final round of the singles for the national indoor title this morning, which was the fourth annual all-Palfrey final, Miss Sarah Palfrey defeated her younger sister, Miss Joanna O., with the loss of only one game in what was undoubtedly the easiest championship Sarah has ever won. However, Sarah only won one game at love in the two sets and was forced to deuce in two games, one in each set. The point score:

FIRST SET

Miss Sarah Palfrey.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	—25—6
Miss Joanna Palfrey.....	2	3	2	1	2	2	—12—0

SECOND SET

Miss Sarah Palfrey.....	4	4	4	4	9	1	4	—30—6
Miss Joanna Palfrey...	2	0	2	1	7	4	1	—17—1

The Palfreys won the doubles final, defeating Misses Helen M. and Hilda Boehm of Malden, Mass., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Joanna Palfrey played well at the net.

One quarterfinal and two semifinal round doubles matches completed the program Friday afternoon. In the quarterfinals Miss Elizabeth Harding and Miss Betty Pope defeated Miss Marian Wood and Miss Helen Jones after a three-set battle, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, and put up another three-set, but losing battle in the semifinal round against the Boehm sisters of Malden. The Misses Boehm won their match at 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The Palfreys gained the final round by outplaying the Winchester girls, Miss Helen Bidwell and Miss Mary Cutter with the loss of only one game. The United States Lawn Tennis Association ranked Miss Bidwell No. 12 in girls' singles for the 1929 season. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Miss Elizabeth Harding and Miss Betty Pope defeated Miss Marian Wood and Miss Helen Jones, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Misses Sarah H. and Joanna O. Palfrey defeated Miss Helen Bidwell and Miss Mary Cutter, 6—0, 6—1.

Misses Hilda and Helen Boehm defeated Miss Elizabeth Harding and Miss Betty Pope, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Final Round

Misses Sarah H. and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Misses Hilda and Helen M. Boehm, Malden, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Providence Reds Win League Title

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	3	0	15	4	6
Boston	0	3	4	15	0

(Three out of five game series.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Reds won the championship of the Canadian-American Hockey League here Friday night by defeating the Boston Tigers, 5 to 1, in the third and last playoff game. The victory gave the Rhode Islanders a clean sweep of the series, having captured the first contest 4 to 2 in Boston, Monday night, and the second 6 to 1 here Wednesday.

Chapman, of Winnipeg, was the star of the last game, scoring three of his team's five goals. Gagnon, who becomes a member of Canadiens next season, contributed one goal on an unassisted rush the length of the rink, while Gaudreault opened the Providence scoring with a goal in the last minute of the first period.

The Reds scored three times in the second period and were leading, 4 to 0, when Mackey registered Boston's only score. Hopelessly outclassed, the Tigers could offer little resistance against the powerful Providence attack. Lamontagne of Springfield tended goal for the Tigers again.

Chapman, the property of the Boston Bruins, left here to join the National Leaguers on their barnstorming tour of the Pacific coast. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	BOSTON
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Boyd, Manning
Chapman, Gaudreault, c	l, Murray, c
Gagnon, Cormier, rw	c, Waite, Burke, Mills
Desmarais, ld	lw, Loucks, Osborne, Heyd
McVicar, Lesieur, rd	rd, Foster, Contant
E. Murray, g	ld, Mackey, Oatman
	g, Lamontagne

Score—Providence 5, Boston 1. Goals—Chapman 3, Gagnon, Gaudreault for Providence; Mackey for Boston. Assists—Hart 3, Gagnon 2, Harrington, Cormier for Providence; Boyd for Boston. Referees—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MISSOURI, INDIANA AND NEW JERSEY WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Two teams from New Jersey and one each from Missouri and Indiana, entered the semifinals of the eighth annual national basketball championship tournament of the Y. M. C. A. at the Oak Park High School field house here Friday. The finals are to be played tonight. Rahway, N. J., got into the semifinals by defeating St. Paul, Minn., 31 to 25. Montclair, N. J., defeated the local team, Oak Park, by the score of 24 to 12.

Vincennes, Ind., provided the surprise of the tourney by defeating the defending champions, Buffalo, N. Y., by a score of 28 to 26. The Hoosiers built up a 10-point lead before half time. Kansas City got into the semifinals by eliminating Trinity Church of Portsmouth, O., 47 to 21.

PRINCETON WRESTLERS ELECT

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Robert L. Colmore '31 of San Juan, Porto Rico, was elected captain of the Princeton University wrestling team for 1931 at a meeting of Tiger matmen Friday. Colmore wrestles in the 115-pound class.

NEW FIVE-MAN TEAM LEADER

David Graff and Sons Roll 3100 in the American Bowling Congress

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

David Graff and Sons, Kalamazoo, Mich.	3100
Devesco Brothers, Buffalo	2976
Sparton Five, New York	2959
Schwartz Ballrooms, Hartford, Wis.	2959
McGrath Plumbing, Libertyville, Ill.	2958
Erie Paint Company, Erie, Pa.	2954
Dwyers Recreation, New York	2951
Merchants Oil, Cincinnati	2948
Ziegler Chocolates, Milwaukee	2946
J. William Thorson, Chicago	2940

DOUBLES

James Divine and George Heup, Beloit	1339
Frank Pacari and Joseph Lasardi, Rochester	1337
Emil Matak and J. Mitchell, St. Paul	1309
George Geiser and J. Lellinger, Chicago	1306
Austin Flinn and F. Grippe, Elizabeth	1305
Robert Pekie and George Notz, Chicago	1304
Edward and Joseph Benton, Detroit	1294
Frank Kartheiser and Frank Thoma	1294
Lawrence Ross and Louis Meyer, Milwaukee	1290
S. A. Gaudreau and F. Dezolsk, Saginaw	1288

SINGLES

Laurence Shotwell, Covington, Ky.	774
Harry Reed, Rochester	748
Harold Asplund, Denver	720
Michael Halter, Minneapolis	714
Frank Hrach, Cleveland	709
H. E. Nelson, Racine	705
Floss Bailey, Parkersburg, W. Va.	703
Frank Motika, Cleveland	702
S. A. Gaudreau, Saginaw	700
Frank Britt, Rochester	698

ALL EVENTS

S. A. Gaudreau, Saginaw	1967
George Heup, Beloit	1906
Laurence Shotwell, Covington, Ky.	1948
William Mills, Pontiac	1942
Harold Asplund, Denver	1936
Joseph Bodis, Cleveland	1931
Adolph Carlson, Chicago	1923
Jules Lellinger, Chicago	1916
E. Hitch, Erie	1915
Ralph Taylor, New Jersey	1910

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Scoring games of 1009, 1013 and 1078, to total 3100, the David Graff and Sons five of Kalamazoo, Mich., soared into the lead in the team event of the American Bowling Congress tournament here late Friday night.

For more than a month the scores in the team division of the national show have been of a mediocre class. Totals in the minor events have been brilliant and tournament fans have been predicting that some team would get started before the close of the team event Sunday night. Only three times has the score been bettered in national competition. The Nelson-Mitchells of Milwaukee won the event in 1923 at Milwaukee with a 3139 mark, while the Tea Shops, another Milwaukee five, shot 3199 at Peoria in 1927, in setting an all-time record. Claiman Dairies, Indianapolis, scored 3115 in 1923 at Milwaukee, on the same squad with the Nelson-Mitchell champions.

This score tops the Devesco Brothers five of Buffalo, former leaders, by 124 pins. The Kalamazoo team had 66 strikes, 69 spares, 5 splits and 7 errors in the series. Andrew Fenstermaker counted games of 207, 228 and 268 to top the Michigan entry with a 703 total.

One of the greatest arrays of lineups to ever perform is scheduled tonight. Dayton, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit and a number of smaller cities are sending their best pin groups here in an effort to win the team title in the major pin classic. The team event of the tourney will be concluded Sunday night, while Monday will mark the finish of the doubles and singles schedule.

Included on tonight's card is the Norwesco Malt five of Milwaukee, which set an all-time record at Peoria in 1927 as the Tea Shops, scoring 3199.

Three changes occurred among the minor event leaders on Friday's card, Harry Reed, Rochester, registered a 748 total in the singles event, falling 26 pins short of the record established last Saturday by Laurence Shotwell of Covington, Ky. Reed rolled games of 243, 257 and 248, going through the 30 frames without an opening inning. The Rochester bowler was one pin under the former all-time mark of 749, set by Harry Smyers of Pittsburgh in 1924.

Lawrence Ross and Louis Meyer, Milwaukee, went into ninth place in the doubles with a 1290 mark and Joseph Bodis, Cleveland, took sixth position in the all-events with 1931.

Secretary Abraham Langtry announced Friday night that the following scores were still in the prize class: team event 2673; doubles, 1117; singles, 571 and all-events, 1792.

TWO MORE RECORDS FOR MISS MADISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Miss Helene Madison, United States senior 100, 220 and 500-yard swimming champion, set two new world records here Friday night in the 200 and 300-yard events. Unpaced, she was timed by five officials of the A. A. U. of the United States.

At the 200-yard post she broke the mark held by Miss Ethel Lackie at 2m. 22s. by the brilliant time of 2m. 20 3-5s., and at the 300-yard mark had bettered the time made by Miss Josephine McKim at Miami this year. In the latter distance Miss Madison was timed at 3m. 41.3s., against Miss McKim's time of 3m. 44.1s.

More than 1200 swimming fans turned out in a big "weclome home" party for Seattle's new United States swimming champion.

MRS. KEATING IS PRESIDENT

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Francis T. Keating of Boston was re-elected president of the Silver Foils, well-known golfing society, at the annual meeting here Friday. All other officers of the last season were re-elected as follows: Mrs. E. P. Merwin, Stockbridge, vice-president; Mrs. Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, secretary; Mrs. W. D. Hyatt, Toledo, treasurer; Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wilkes-Barre, captain.

CONNECTICUT ELECTS TWO

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—Announcement was made at Connecticut Agricultural College Friday night that Charles E. Murphy '31, Putnam, Conn., had been elected captain of next fall's football team, and R. Daniel Chubbuck '31 of Mechanicsville captain of the basketball team. Each is a veteran player and Chubbuck holds eastern intercollegiate records in shot put and discus.

TILDEN IS EASY WINNER

SAINT RAPHAEL, France (AP)—Playing superb tennis, William T. Tilden 2d, American champion, easily defeated Tamio Abe of the Japanese Davis Cup team Friday, in the fourth round of the tournament here. The scores were 6—2, 6—3.

Misses Quier and Collett in Finals

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—The United States champion, Miss Glenna Collett, and a Reading (Pa.) star, Miss Edith A. Quier, meet here today in the finals of the North and South golf tournament for women. They battled their way to victory Friday over the hazardous No. 3 course of the Pinehurst Country Club, Miss Collett giving Miss Maureen Orcutt, New York, a three and two defeat, and Miss Quier handing Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., a two and one defeat.

Miss Collett's victory was not unexpected, but general surprise was expressed at the way Miss Quier staged a comeback after a bad start to down her opponent, who holds the Canadian title.

The turn in their match came on the sixteenth, when Miss Hicks laid Miss Quier a dead stymie. After studying her position carefully, Miss Quier cooly took her niblick and lifted the ball over Miss Hicks', and sent it trickling in the cup.

The gallery cheered Miss Quier again when, after two bad shots which had landed her in woods on the next hole, she sent an iron shot whizzing on the green within a foot of the cup. Miss Hicks had a chance to halve the hole, but on her putt she laid herself a stymie which required two more putts.

The early part of their match had seen Miss Hicks taking the second and third hole. Miss Quier steadied, took the eighth and ninth holes to square the match and won the twelfth to go into the lead. Miss Hicks, however, won the fifteenth to square things, only to have Miss Quier make her remarkable shots on the next two holes to win.

Miss Collett took a lead on the first hole when Miss Orcutt landed in traps on her drive and her second shot. Miss Orcutt took the next hole and they stayed on even terms until the sixth when Miss Collett again won. The match stood one up at the turn and Miss Collett lengthened her lead on the tenth.

The two up lead stood on the fourteenth when Miss Orcutt apparently threw away a chance to reduce it, taking two strokes to get out of a shallow sand trap. On the sixteenth, Miss Collett's drive carried on the green, 200 yards, while Miss Orcutt's was short. Miss Orcutt was forced to take a four to lose the hole.

Miss Glenna Collett, Pinehurst, defeated Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches, 3 and 2; Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, defeated Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., 2 and 1.

BATTING POOR AT IOWA STATE

Coach Menze Has Produced Good Pitching, However —Nine Fields Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Ia.—Good pitching, fine fielding and not much hitting is the way Coach L. E. Menze sums up the prospects of the Iowa State College baseball team this season. Six lettermen and 10 freshman numeral men from last year were available when the spring quarter opened.

The major problems confronting Coach Menze are hitting and the development of the inexperienced pitchers to assist C. E. Gustafson '31, the only experienced pitcher on the squad. However, new pitching material is promising, the coach says.

The most likely pitching prospects among the new aspirants are G. J. Huntbatch '31, letterman and shortstop on last year's team; Albert Heitman '32; H. S. Coons '32, numeral man; and B. R. Thrift '32, also a numeral man. Coach Menze is yet undecided whether he will use Huntbatch at shortstop or in the box. If he continues to develop, however, he will be added to the pitching staff.

H. D. Perry '31, S. F. Hohenadel '32, M. L. Bruch '31, H. W. Backhaus '32, and W. L. Johnson '32 are other pitching candidates.

E. R. Adland '30 and C. E. Peterson '31, both experienced, are the two best prospects for catcher. One freshman numeral man from last year, R. M. Rieke '32, and J. H. Kern '32 and E. T. Alcorn '32 are the other candidates.

E. A. Holtgrewe '30 and R. C. Hawk '32 are the two leading candidates for first base, with four other candidates competing in G. L. Unser '32, L. J. Doyle '31, C. J. Glass '32 and J. F. Shea '32.

If Huntbatch, last year's shortstop, is not used as a pitcher this year, he will hold down his old position. Otherwise either R. A. Wilcox '31 or R. W. Johnson '32, will fill the vacancy. At third base, another freshman numeral man, Frank Blohm '32, is the likely prospect, with R. C. Roadcap '32, star basketball forward, also trying for the position.

Capt. W. R. Oldham '30 seems sure of his position in right field, according to the coach. At center field, K. P. Wells '30 is the likely choice, with D. L. Culver '32 also a candidate. Both men won freshman numerals last year.

Although G. S. White '30, letterman from last year's team, has returned to school this quarter his left field position may be filled by G. W. Swenson '32 or Huntbach. Huntbach will be used only in case he is also used as a pitcher. H. T. Carver '32 is another candidate.

Iowa State's complete schedule follows:

April 18—Baker University at Baldwin City, Kan.; 19—Oklahoma City University at Oklahoma City; 21 and 22—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 23, Rockhurst College at Kansas City, Mo.; 28—Drake University at Ames.

May 2 and 3—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 5 and 6—University of Missouri at Columbia; 9 and 10—University of Nebraska at Ames; 16 and 17—Kansas State Agricultural College at Ames; 23 and 24—University of Oklahoma at Ames; 30 and 31—University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

BRUINS VS. VANCOUVER FRIDAY

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP) — The Boston Bruins, runners-up to the Canadiens of Montreal for the world professional hockey honors, will meet the Vancouver Lions, Pacific Coast Hockey League champions, in a three-game exhibition series starting here next Friday night. The Lions will be strengthened for the series by the addition of Hector J. Kilrea, left wing, and Frank M. Clancy, defenseman, both of the Ottawa Senators.

HOLLYWOOD IS RECORD MAKER

California Trio Makes New World's 300-Yard Medley Relay Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Three boys from Hollywood dominated the picture of the third day's action in the annual indoor men's senior swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here. They set a new world's record in the 300-yard medley relay and also thereby took the point leadership for the entire meet. However, they are not expected to hold the lead, against the New York Athletic Club in the final series today. The 150-yard backstroke, 500-yard freestyle and highboard fancy diving will complete the program.

Hollywood's victory in the 300-yard medley in the record time of 3m. 6.4s. was a surprise to many, as the team was made up of three performers who are just ordinary in their specialties. F. E. Walton caused the first thrill when he gave his team a one-yard lead in the 100-yard backstroke against well-known stars—G. R. Fissler of New York, Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore and R. L. Hinch of Northwestern, all record breakers. Then T. G. Blankenburg went in for Hollywood and added another yard to that lead in the 100-yard breaststroke, though he was battling top-notchers like Leonard Spence of New York and Donald Peterson of Northwestern.

Has Three-Yard Advantage

Finally Kimball took up the race for Hollywood and using the crawl-stroke he learned at the Illinois Athletic Club here years ago, gained another yard on the rest of the field and finished with a three-yard advantage. A. L. Schwartz '30 of Northwestern made a spectacular sprint in the free-style event and brought the Wildcat team, National Collegiate A. A. champions up from fifth to third place. It was one of the greatest races of the season. This same team set the former record of 3m. 8.2s. a year ago.

C. L. Crabbe of Honolulu won his second individual championship at the expense of Laufer again. He took the 220-yard freestyle from a crowded field of rivals. Laufer, the former champion and the record holder, gave the Hawaiian a strenuous race most of the way, but Crabbe as usual produced a final sprint from his powerful shoulders that lifted him right up on top of the water and carried him in first. His time of 2m. 16.8s. was four seconds slower than the record Laufer holds. A. R. Clapp '32 of Stanford University was third in this race. A. B. Shields '31 of Utah State College took the lead half way, but had nothing left to finish him better than fourth.

A Promising Freshman

In a Central A. A. U. Junior 500-yard freestyle championship University of Illinois revealed a freshman who displayed great promise. He is Joseph Brock '33 and he used a powerful arm stroke to win way out in front in 6m. 3s. Cyril Nelson of the Lake Shore was second and M. F. Cogdell '33, freshman at Northeastern, was third.

The point standing so far is Hollywood A. C. 18, New York A. C. 17, Lake Shore A. C. 14, unattached 13, Chicago A. A. 11, Los Angeles A. C. 5, Northwestern University 2, Stanford University 1.

It is announced that the Carnegie Library team of Homestead, Pa., has entered the national water-polo championship, to be held Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Illinois A. C. This makes four teams in the meet, New York defending against the I. A. C., the C. A. A. and now Homestead. The swimming summary:

MEN'S SENIOR NATIONAL A. A. U. INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. L. Crabbe, Honolulu; Walter Laufer, Lake Shore A. C., second; A. R. Clapp '31, Stanford University, third. Time—2m. 16.8s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Hollywood A. C. (F. E. Walton, T. G. Blankenburg, and A. W. Kimball); New York A. C., second (G. R. Fissler, Leonard Spence and Raymond Ruddy); Northwestern University, third (R. L. Hinch '30, Donald Peterson '30, and A. L. Schwartz '30). Time—3m. 6.4s. (new world's record).

1934 OLYMPICS FOR SALVADORE

HAVANA (AP)—By unanimous vote of representatives of the nine competing countries, Salvador was awarded the third Central American Olympics, to be held in 1934. Panama was selected as a second choice should Salvador decide against holding the games.

Final competition in various sports was held Friday night and distribution of prizes was scheduled for today. An unofficial tabulation of point scores indicated Cuba had won the games by a wide margin, with Mexico second and Panama third.

Finals in track and field events furnished most of the excitement Friday. R. Bedford, Panama's speedy runner, set a new Central American record in winning the 400-meter run in 49 1-5s., clipping .7s. off the old mark held by L. Iturbe. of Mexico, who finished third. Cuba won the 400-meter relay and Mexico the 1600-meter team event. The 1500-meter run went to Dario Alvarez, of Cuba, in 4m. 18 1-5s., a new Central American record.

Alberto Fernandez, of Cuba, won the pentathlon, with 3055.51 points. F. Navarro, of Panama, was second, with 2846.47, and M. Gutierres, Cuba, third, with 2789.65.

OKLAHOMA AGGIES SHOWING UP WELL

NEW YORK (AP)—The A. A. U. of the United States wrestling championships reached the semifinal round late Friday night with Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College's National Collegiate A. A. title-holders still heavily represented.

The Oklahomans who won the N. C. A. A. title for the third successive year at State College, Pa., last week, placed five of their team of nine in the semifinals.

Heading the list was Earl G. McCready '31, giant entry in the unlimited class, who threw his only opponent in short order. Jack Vanbebber '32 and LeRoy M. McGurk '32 survived the quarterfinals of competition in the 160-pound division; M. L. Coster '32 in the 112 and Robert E. Pearce '31 in the 118.

The four Oklahomans who were eliminated all went out on decisions in hard-fought bouts. Arlie Tomlinson '30 star, 147-pounder, lost a close and disputed decision to Oswald Kapp, Olympic champion in 1928; Sherman Stephenson '32, was eliminated by the defending champion, John Eareckson of Baltimore, in the 185-pound division. Conrad C. Caldwell '30, 175-pound hope, lost to Kaare Krogh, University of Chicago, '28, defending title holder, in a bout that went two extra periods. Howard Cline '32, 126-pounder, lost to James J. Reed, former Lehigh star, in a great match.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE CREWS OUT IN RAIN

LONDON (AP)—With their classic race now only eight days away, the Oxford and Cambridge University crews worked out for three-quarters of an hour in the rain Friday afternoon.

The crews were on the river at the same time, Oxford practicing starts and Cambridge confining itself to steady paddling except for a brief spurt at a racing speed of 33 strokes to the minute.

Oxford got away once with 10 strokes in 15s. and a second time with 19 strokes in half a minute. The Dark Blues' shell was moving fast after four strokes on the second break.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND SEXTET OF ATHLETES

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Australia will send a team of six to the British Empire games at Hamilton, Ont., in August, it was announced Friday. Two track athletes, two swimmers, an oarsman and a boxer will make up the sextet.

H. R. Pearce, winner of the singles sculling championship at the Olympic Games, will defend his world supremacy against such stars as Joseph Wright Jr. and Jack Guest, the Canadians.

H. A. Babcombe, 400-meter runner, and J. A. Carlton, who competed in the sprints at the Amsterdam Olympics, are the track men selected. The swimmers are N. Ryan, star at 400 meters and 1500 meters, and W. M. Cameron, former New Zealand champion, who specializes in the 100-yard freestyle, backstroke and the dives.

The sixth member of the team is D. E. Gallagher, boxer, 6ft. 1in. tall and weighing 159 pounds, who has won 43 straight bouts.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Dartmouth 5, Quantico 0.
Boston 5, Harvard 3.
Yale 8, Annapolis 0.
Georgetown 9, Cornell 3.
Catholic 8, Vermont 4.
Florida 3, Georgia Tech 1.
Kentucky 8, Ohio State 6.
Hampden-Sidney 3, Lafayette 2.
Mississippi 5, Indiana 3.
Minnesota 10, St. Thomas 2.
SPORTS—

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Cornell 2, Princeton 1.

BY-PLAYS

What's Troubling College Baseball?

WHAT is the matter with college baseball in the middle West? It has declined to such a state, as a drawing card, that it can no longer pay its own way. In fact, in most of the "Big Ten" colleges its condition is worse than that. Games cannot even draw a crowd with admission free.

One reason for this phenomenon may be the decline in the ability shown by the players. Especially the pitching has become very poor, generally speaking. This falling off of the standard of ability has been brought about partly by the strict enforcement of the amateur code, ruling out players who spend their summers on semiprofessional teams.

It is very hard to find a good pitcher of college age who has not at some time received compensation for pitching for some neighborhood, community or industrial team. And the same is true with good batters, good first basemen, and so on. Ruling off all of these boys from the college teams has reduced the talent to such a low level that the college performances in many cases appear like burlesque.

However, nobody would argue that the amateur standards should be relaxed. As long as football is making enough money to support the other sports, baseball can afford to struggle along until a new generation of players comes up, a generation that has kept its record clean because it knows the colleges mean business about this amateur code. Maybe this is not the trouble with college baseball. If not, what is the trouble?

British Sports Are Prospering

Not all the money in the world can purchase a ticket for a seat at certain big sports events in Britain these days, unless the applicant has begun his or her negotiation with the box office long before the particular fixture which it is desired to watch has become the general topic of conversation. And in some cases even the earliest bird may be wormed out by a ballot. For example, the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships do not occur until the last week in June; yet, in spite of a 50 per cent increase in the price of reserved seats, the authorities of the All-England Club expect to return something like £50,000 to disappointed applicants. Would-be spectators at the center court will be in suspense until they learn the result of a ballot in which their name enters with chances of about 8 to 1 against.

For the Football Association Cup Final, April 26, 23,000 seats are available to the general public; but already over 350,000 optimists have written in, which means at least £60,000 cash will be turned away. The Wembley Stadium holds 93,000 spectators, but 75 per cent of the seats are claimed by the Football Association for distribution through its clubs and their supporters.

The Twickenham Ground, headquarters of the Rugby Union game, has seats for 26,000, and over 40,000 hopeful requisitions for the English-Scottish match were received a month before the date, March 15. So far as Rugby internationals are concerned, the public knows in advanec that it can either stand on its legs or stay away, for every one of the seats is allotted through the medium of the Rugby Union and its affiliated clubs on the understanding that tickets shall not be traded outside circles definitely interested in the playing of the game for its own sake. And, while this rush is being made for the high spots of the lawn tennis, soccer and rugger seasons, thousands of cricket "fans" are sending requests (not to mention money orders) for seats at the last Test Match of the 1930 series against Australia, at the Oval, London, next August!

How Do They Stand Anyway?

The Boston Bruins won about everything in the National Hockey League this season except the last two games with Canadiens, and the last two games meant everything.

Too Many Conflicts in Britain

A good, all-round spectator, anxious to hit all the high spots of the British sporting year, must sigh for a clearing house for fixtures as he (or she) contemplates the 1930 program. Presumably, clashings are inevitable at the height of each season; but it would appear that certain of the more serious ones this year could have been avoided by some sort of conference between the various organizing authorities. For instance, it is hard to see the necessity, or even the desirability, for deciding the British women's golf championship at Hoylake at the same time that the men of Britain and the United States will be playing the amatuer international match for the Walker Cup at Sandwich. Then, again in the realm of golf, the Irish open champion, the Scottish championship and the popular Leeds tournament are all fixed for the same week, later in the season. The disappointment of Americans who wish to follow the fortunes of their lady representatives at Hoylake and their men at Sandwich will possibly be no keener than that of Australians who want to see their cricketers in the third Test Match, at Lord's Ground, and their lawn tennis players at Wimbledon, in the All-England Club's internationally famous championships. These events run concurrently. Saturday, July 5, is the day which may best be termed the spectator's despair, for then the finals will be decided at Wimbledon and at Henley Royal Regatta, while the Amateur Athletic Association's track and field championships are held at Stamford Bridge. Above are mentioned the "major" clashings; "minor" ones are too numerous for comment.

Runs in the College

It is interesting to note in the field of athletics how one college will seem to have a run of champions in one line of competition for a long term of years. It often seems as if all an athlete had to do, if he wanted to be a champion in a certain event, was to go to a certain college which had been appropriating more than its share of first places in that event. This has been the case in pole vaulting. Yale vaulters have either won or tied so many times for the pole-vaulting championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America that when it is rumored that a student at some other college may take the title, it becomes a piece of real news.

Since pole vaulting became a part of the I. A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championship program, Yale has won the title no less than 17 times and shared in it six times. It is, therefore, hardly to be wondered at that Harvard's chances of producing a champion in this event at the 1930 meet is attracting a lot of interest, not only among Harvard men, who can hardly remember when a Crimson-clad athlete either tied for or won one of these championships. Only twice in the history of these meets has Harvard produced a pole-vault champion and only five times has the Crimson succeeded in producing a vaulter able to tie for first place. Walter Soren in 1882 and R. G. Leavitt in 1889 are the only Harvard men who have won the title outright, and the last Harvard vaulter to share in the title was R. N. Harwood, away back in 1921.

While the next I. A. A. A. A. championship meet is still some two months away, and many things can happen in that time, it certainly looks as if Harvard might turn out its first champion pole vaulter since 1921 and possibly the first one to win the title outright since 1889, and the athlete expected to accomplish this has already made Harvard sporting history. He is no less a person than Oscar Sutermeister '32, who made a new Harvard-Yale freshman record of 12ft. 8in. last year, and made a new Harvard University record of 13ft. 4in. in the B. A. A. indoor games last January. Since then he tied for first place in the Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell indoor triangular meet with E. L. Colyer '31, Cornell, at 13ft. 2¼in., and tied for first place in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor championship with B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, and Colyer at 13 feet. No wonder the Crimson looks for its first pole vault champion in nine years.

HUSKIES HAVE GOOD OUTLOOK

Coach Promises One of the Strongest Track Teams Washington Has Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—When the University of Washington inaugurates the 1930 track season with an indoor meet against the University of California at Seattle on April 5, the most powerful Husky squad in the history of Coach Clarence S. Edmundson's 11-year tenure will go into action.

Seventeen lettermen, including eight who have had two previous years of varsity competition, and a strong supporting group of sophomores not only mark out the Huskies as the class of the northern division, but label them a serious contender to the hitherto undisputed reign of the southern division of the Conference in track and field.

Veterans Back

Among the men who are back this year are several who have been the cause of making Washington respected on the coast for the past three years. The outstanding seniors are Capt. S. E. Anderson '30, 1929 A. A. U. champion in both high and low hurdles, and R. W. Kiser '30, 1928 national intercollegiate mile champion and joint record holder. E. B. Genung Jr. '32 is present United States intercollegiate half-mile title-holder. These men form the nucleus for Washington's championship hopes.

As has been the case for the past several years, Washington's great strength will be on the track, where powerful entries are available in every event. In the field Paul Jessup '30 stands alone as a weight thrower.

In the sprints, Crosby Pendleton '31, Charles Clarkson '30 and G. R. Viereck '30, lettermen, and Hugh Sessoms '32 are outstanding. Pendleton last season developed into one of the best 220-yard men in the Northwest.

T. L. Hartley '31, brilliant junior quartermiler who was clocked at 48.8s. last season, leads a speedy field in his event. Robert E. Bale '30, another letterman, and C. W. Bledsoe '32, making his first bid for a varsity berth, are his strongest competitors.

Genung Leads Milers

A whole galaxy of stars, headed by Genung, fortify Coach Edmundson in the half mile. Genung went the full distance indoors in a recent time trial in just a shade over 1.59s., and looks to be headed for another United States crown. Scott Gonseckí '32, G. A. Dodds '30, former coast champion; Art Woodward '32 and Vernon V. Mantle '31 are all making a strong bid for a place in this event.

Up for his third and last year, Kiser has been doing the mile in form similar to that of 1928, when he set a record of 4m. 17.6s. at Chicago. Other brilliant mile performers are K. W. Rhuddy '32, from last year's freshman team, and Nathaniel Haynes '31.

The only veteran in the two-mile is E. E. Sellers '31, a letterman. Four other men are also showing good form; they are J. J. Johns '31, L. M. Chaffee '32, J. H. Lyons '31 and J. R. Cram '30.

Captain Anderson is practically alone in the hurdles. Avowedly out for a new world record in the highs this season, having several times equaled the present 14.6s. mark, he has an indoor mark of 9.6s. for the 75-yard event already to his credit this year. S. K. Whiting '31, P. E. O'Neil '32 and B. R. Dunn '32 are the best looking of the other prospects.

Jessup Shows Well

In a recent unofficial test, Jessup established new university records in throwing the weights. He threw the shot put 50ft. 6in. and the discus 151ft. Julius Ramstedt '31, letterman, with a high mark of slightly better than 47ft., and Nicholas Mladinich '32, with around 45ft. as his best, are Jessup's competitors.

B. R. Dunn '32 and R. S. Hoxsie '32, both without varsity experience, have been leading the high jumpers, but neither has been able to negotiate a bar set much above 5ft. 8in. Two veterans, F. K. Ross '30, and G. T. Nickell '30, are back for the pole vault. The broad jump is similarly weak, with Whiting, the best of the lot, getting just over 22ft. in his best jump.

R. B. Adams '31, and A. A. Nelson '31, the two veterans in the javelin, have hovered around 185ft. for the last few weeks. R. L. Cairney '32, basketball star and freshman javelin thrower last year, has turned out and may add some strength to that event.

Weakness in the field, with one star performer in the weights and a remarkable group of champions and near champions on the track. Undoubtedly the Huskies will garner few points in the field events outside of those taken by Jessup, but their exceptional power in the running is expected to more than offset this lack.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY MAKES SEMIFINALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—If it hadn't been for a Wisconsin academy quintet there would have been an all-South semifinal today in the annual National Interscholastic Basketball championship tournament at the University of Chicago here Friday. St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., eliminated Braselton, Ga., 29 to 28. In the semifinals, St. John's meets Athens, Tex., the championship defender.

Athens disposed of Wheatland, Wyo., Friday by a score of 31 to 14. In the other semifinal, Jena, La., faces Corinth, Ky. Jena got into the round by defeating New Brunswick, N. J., 30 to 23, and Corinth triumphed over another southern team, Savannah, Ga., 26 to 14.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Enlisted Men for America's Cup Defenders Mobilizing

Mobilization of the cup defenders' enlisted men, on whose agility and ability so much depends for the success or failure of their boat's yachting campaign this summer, has begun, although it will be some weeks before any of them face a starter's gun. There will be plenty of work, however, for all hands in which the most intensive will be the drilling in sail handling and in grinding in the running rigging with the battery of winches on what might be called the gun deck, where most of the men will serve while the yachts are in action off Sakonet or on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

The first crew to turn up was a score of husky Scandinavians who answered to a roll at Neponset, called on Wednesday by Capt. Gus Olsen of the Yankee. A few days later Capt. John Christensen, sailing master of the Weetamoe, mustered his men on board the tender Emblane at Tebo's yard in South Brooklyn, although this old torpedo boat training ship will not leave for Bristol until after the middle of the month, or at least a fortnight before the Crane boat is launched.

The larger part of the crew of the Enterprise will gather the next few days at Greenport on the Corona, which will leave for City Island and join the En

RADIO AVIATION

Supersonic Oscillator Circuit

This is the third article in a series discussing a most interesting method of receiving short waves which utilizes one's existing radiocast receiver in full. The first two articles appeared March 22 and 29.

By MANSON E. WOOD

DURING experiments with circuits for the Supersonic short-wave unit it was soon found that the more common types of oscillator detector combinations were hopeless as far as results with short waves is concerned. These circuits act in a far different manner when transferred from radiocast to short wavelengths. In the more common types the energy necessary to beat with the incoming signal is fed from the oscillator circuit into the imput of the detector. Using any of these systems wherein the grid circuits are coupled together in any form, the position of one tuning dial is affected somewhat by the position of the other. The position of the stations on the dial could not be logged for future reference with ease and would be troublesome to those not familiar with this phenomena.

The effect of one dial on the other has been entirely eliminated by the system used for the transfer of energy from the oscillator to the detector. The transfer takes place between the plate circuits of the two tubes which are not tuned. This is accomplished by the coils L4.

The oscillator circuit we use seems best suited for use with short waves. The tuned grid type harbors a number of parasitic oscillating circuits which might cause dead spots on the dial. The grid to plate capacity becomes a larger factor at very high frequencies and the tickler winding with its inherent capacity can oscillate under certain conditions at a frequency of its own resulting in the unsatisfactory operation of the unit.

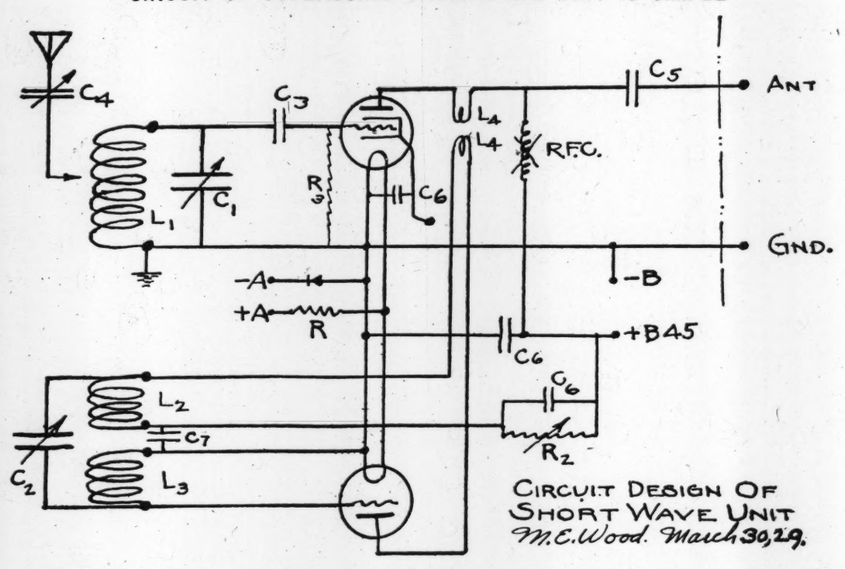
The main tuning condenser is across the grid to plate capacity in the Hartley circuit used in this diagram. This type of oscillator is very easy to build and has been found to be very satisfactory.

The antenna condenser C4 permits the positioning of the antenna tuning dial so that it turns somewhat in unison with the oscillator dial. This point will be explained more in detail when the operation of the unit is described. R2 is a high resistance rheostat to vary the output of the oscillator so that music will not be distorted by too much transfer of energy from the oscillator. R. F. C. is a radio frequency choke and prevents the short-circuiting of the detector radio frequency output by the plate battery supply. The stopping condenser C5 isolates the B battery voltage so it will not enter the antenna circuit of the radio set. L2, L3, C2 and C7 comprise the oscillating circuit of the oscillator.

In the above design we have a very stable unit for use with a regular radiocast receiver. Any good A. C. or D. C. set may be used with the unit and of course the volume of the signals received will depend upon the sensitivity of the radio set. Those who are fortunate enough to have an H. H. Supersonic set described in this paper some time ago can, with very little difficulty, change the oscillator and the detector circuits so that they may receive short or long wave stations by merely changing coils. The author would have overlooked some of the features of the above circuit were it not for the constructive criticism of an internationally known radio engineer, E. S. Purington.

The next article will take up the building of the unit and describe the parts used.

CIRCUIT OF SUPERSONIC SHORT WAVE UNIT IS SIMPLE



The Week's Program Trend

Problems In Radio Humor

COMEDY as designed for the cottage does not always behave. Intractable material at best, not always does it run true to form. Sometimes what starts out to be a comedy of manners breaks out, in spots, into farce; and blithesome satire has been known to degenerate into blustering burlesque. The intention of the playwright may seem clear enough, but somewhere between his pen and the footlights, that intention frequently goes awry, and the result is a hodgepodge of "humor," with laughter being dug out of the script laboriously, by the medium which lies nearest at hand.

* * *

Multiply these difficulties of the playwright by any Lowellian formula you choose, and you begin to realize the problems confronting the continuity writer who would make the microphone a medium for humor. Actors know by experience that the response of tonight's audience to a line is not always the same as the response of tomorrow's audience. A line that "goes big" now may fall flat the next time. Actors reflect the feeling, the quality, the mood of the audience. An audience which simply will not be merry—well, it will not be merry, no matter how laughable the playwright thinks the lines are, or how comic their presentation by the players.

* * *

That is the continuity writer's first difficulty in writing humor for radiocasting. The immediate response of the listening audience is absent. Neither the writer nor the player knows whether the humor is "getting over." Frank Tinney used to say, "I get my lines over the footlights all right, but too often they just lay there." It is not surprising that much of the humor projected into the microphone merely sticks there, nor ever attains its ambition to be translated into a listener's smile, to say nothing of his laughter. Imagine the plight of the continuity writer and players who project his lines and situations. "We are being very funny indeed, but are we? Is anybody out there amused? Who knows?"

* * *

Nobody knows until the letters roll in. If they don't roll in, so much the worse for the success of the effort. The guiding hand of the listening audience makes its gesture of approval or disapproval too late to supply that immediate response which, in the theater, colors the presentation in the tone of its auditors. He who radiocasts humor is thus deprived of what is perhaps his most vital collaborator.

* * *

That the writers, directors and players of microphone humor realize this limitation is indicated by Raymond Knight, author, director and chief player of the National Broadcasting Company's Cuckoo hour. On this point Mr. Ambrose J. Weems, the Knight microphonic alias, says the following for the interest of his department's readers:

"After writing an average of two allegedly comic radio sketches each week for the past two years, I am more than willing to grant that humorous writing for the air is still in the experimental stage. However, I'm just beginning to get a faint, glimmering idea of what it's all about, and I'll never abandon hope that with practice, I'll get the hang of it."

* * *

If his audience were present where their laughter or boredom could be detected instantaneously, Mr. Knight would have gotten "the hang of it" long before this. The judge who sits in an orchestra chair is useful. He who lounges in the armchair scores and hundreds of miles away is, so far as any immediate guidance he can give his entertainers is concerned, merely ornamental. There's nothing inspiring in the microphone itself. It cannot applaud, nor can it frown, wriggle uncomfortably, hiss or walk out. To continuity writer and player, the microphone is one huge interrogation point. Charity in judging the effectiveness of radio humor, then, begins with the realization that its designing and projection confront continuity writer, director and player with large difficulties of which they are keenly aware.

* * *

"How does radio comedy differ from the common or garden variety?" asks Mr. Knight-Weems. "Well, humor as an institution is a pretty universal thing. People laugh at radio jokes for virtually the same reasons that they laugh at antics and smart remarks on the stage. Comedy, basically maintains its own rules fairly well, regardless of the medium which presents it.

"But effective presentation of comedy on the air differs somewhat in method from stage and screen comedy. The obvious limitations—lack of costume, make-up, gestures and adroit liftings of the eyebrow—impel us to careful emphasis of our jokes. We must drive our humor home.

* * *

"The difference can be stated simply by an illustration. On the stage, you throw your comedian out the window without saying a word to get the laugh. On the air, your 'plant' must be much more elaborate. You say, 'Is that so? Stand aside from the window, boys. Here he goes!' Follows the effect of crashing glass as he goes. Then you conclude with, 'I hope he enjoys the trip down!' In other words, the radio comedian must emphasize, reiterate and 'punch' what happens.

* * *

"The radio comedian who is really looking for original methods by which to adapt traditional humorous effects to the air can usually find a way. For example, the 'black-out.' On the stage, many laughs reach a climax in the 'black-out' of lights. In radio, a 'black-out punch' can frequently be effected by a burst of appropriately funny music, cued in at the right instant."

* * *

Thus emphasis, reiteration and "punch" are so necessary to effective presentation of radio humor that, in his eagerness to point his lines, the player and the man who writes his material often overreach themselves. Emphasis becomes overemphasis, reiteration becomes tiresome repetition, and "punch" is blunted. Perhaps that is the reason why radio humor designed as satire too often develops into uncontrollable and boresome burlesque. Time and experience are necessary to make continuity writers and players adept in pointing just enough emphasis, reiteration and "punch."

* * *

Radio humor, like all humor, ceases to be laughable and becomes merely silly when it outstrips itself—when the lines designed to make laughs are drawn with such a broad brush that merely a smudge results. But artists in radio humor are developing—like Mr. Knight—who know the value of economy of line, and who strive, not always with success, to use the brush of the artist as an artist must use it, rather than the slapstick of the burlesque comedian who courts applause only from the groundlings.

L. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Frazee Organ.
5:10 J. Wilson Parker, tenor.
5:45 NBC, Skinner Concert: Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
7:15 Talk, Hon. Herbert C. Parsons, Commissioner, Massachusetts Board of Education.
7:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies, Edith Lang.
8:00 The Foot Stimulators Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Premiere of "Del Monte" Program: musical comedy revival with Bebe Daniels; mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Talk, Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces": dance orchestra.
5:55 Kvanize Roadman.
6:02 "Rhymes in Rhythm."
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Safer Massachusetts" period.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest prohibition poll.
7:00 NBC, Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters, vocal trio.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 "Criminal Law," Gleason L. Archer.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press": Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Evening Eagle; Berkshire County High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Melody Trail."
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Music Esemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors Orchestra.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 A. J. Philpott talk.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Concert Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science."
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 Rhodes on the Pawtuxet Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "The Inside Track."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour: "Ginger" Rogers; Stanley Smith, featured players; David Mendoza and Paramount Orchestra; Paul Ash's Stage Show; Jesse Crawford; soloists.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard's orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WRDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Harry Sharkey, organist.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour of Music.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 6

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:45 p. m.—Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketmen Orchestra; soloists.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: vocal soloists; male quartet; instrumental trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Durant sketch; music.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his Band.
9:00 Sunday Night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Hillcrest Pageant of Empires.
1:43 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:30 Roy Claire Romance of Jewels.
3:30 Walter Bauer's Orchestra.
4:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Harry E. Fosdick.
6:03 Michael Ahern, baritone; James Pappoutsakis, flutist.
6:30 American Legion hour.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate Box.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Oilomatics: Tenor; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Ballad Operas: "Bound for the Rio Grande."
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 Time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Joseph Lopez, baritone.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, from London: Hugh Gibson, Belgian Ambassador.
12:45 Maude Erickson, soprano.
1:00 Time; Dudley Carollers.
2:00 CBS, Montreal La Presse Symphony Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Conclave of Nations": address by Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador; native music by symphony orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: symphony orchestra; choir; soloists.
5:00 CBS, News Reel: Lois Bennett, soprano; Dan Gridley, tenor.
5:30 CBS, the Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson; Helen Barr; "The Funny Boners."
6:30 CBS, Wo-Cedar Orchestra; Inga Hill, contralto; Bob Jackson, baritone.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, "Twinplex Twins."
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, soprano soloist; Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
8:31 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian music.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Edmund Vance Cooke, poet, lecturer and philosopher; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Capitol Theater (Allston), organ recital.
12:00 CBS, Coral Islanders: Hawaiian music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Parnassus Trio.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, "Manhatters."
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Forecast School.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, "Luncheon Five."
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio periods.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

BECKLEY COLLEGE GOES IN FOR FLYING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Martin Jensen, trans-Pacific flier, has become a member of the faculty of Beckley College here as supervisor of flight and airplane design in the aviation department. He is the designer and builder of the Jensen biplane.

The college recently bought a farm of 110 acres at Camp Hill, across the Susquehanna River from this city. The airplane field will be equipped with hangar facilities for six training planes. Students of the college qualifying as pilots will live in the large farmhouse which is being used as a school.

POLICE AIRPLANES PATROL NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The four new airplanes which will patrol New York from the air went into service following the opening of the first precinct of the police air division at the North Beach airport in Queens on March 29. The air station is under the command of Acting Capt. Arthur Wallender, who has 40 patrolmen under him, 15 of whom are qualified pilots.

WBBM, WKRC, WKH, WGHP, WRR, KOIN, KOL, WOWO, KMBC, WABC, WLBW, KOIL, WCAU, WJAS, WEAN, KLZ, KDYL, KFPY, KMOX, WFBL, WSPD, WMAL, WWNC, WBRC, WLAC, KHJ, WFRC.

In Minneapolis WRHM will radiocast the Rogers program each week until April 27, when WCCO will take it over.

Enter Will Rogers

Will Rogers, our national wit, is going to tell the world. At some time or other he has made all of us laugh. Now he will make us all laugh at once.

For the first time most of America will be able to hear its keen, pungent cowboy "wisecracker" every week in a series of transcontinental radiocasts.

Beginning Sunday, April 6, at 10 p. m., eastern standard time, the gum-chewing rope thrower will swap his pinto pony for the winged horse of the air, while his myriad admirers yell, "Ride him, cowboy!"

Will's crisp comments on world figures for a long time have been confined to a limited number of guests at banquets or at high-priced shows. Rogers has always wanted to chat with his fellow Americans "at home." He has a congenial hatred of dress shirts anyway. So, with the co-operation of E. R. Squibb & Sons he has hit on a series of Sunday night visits through the magic medium of radio.

"I'll jest talk to folks like I'd dropped in for a Sunday night call," said Rogers, when seen at his Beverly Hills home prior to his first radiocast. "Each Sunday I'll take some big person I've met and tell folks about him as he strikes me, with little jokes to keep it from being too serious. Folks like the President or Mrs. Coolidge or Bernard Shaw.

"I'll ask everybody who listens in to suggest big personalities they want me to tell about. These talks will be packed into about ten minutes each and will be jest like I was tellin' some neighbors about some interesting feller I've met in my long rambles.

"There's a lot of folks I haven't talked with in my years with Ziegfeld or on my tours and at boiled shirt banquets. I was hankering to speak to these millions and wondering how to do it, when along came this opportunity."

Mr. Rogers's infectious humor, a composite of real insight and keen wit, has made him the personification of American fun. The king of jokesters himself, he can also take a joke. He was once boosted for the Presidency.

Those who have heard Will Rogers's lazy drawl never suspect that he is one of the world's busiest men. Between two sound movies he rushed by airplane and fast steamers to the London naval conference, reaching the same conclusion in one week that the conferees did in 12.

The hard-riding cowboy has completely solved the unemployment problem, for himself, anyway. All he does after rising early in the morning is to read the newspapers, cull a subject and coin an epigram, then act all day on a sound stage and spend the evening getting up his weekly article and magazine stuff. In between he meets notables from all over the world who come to the home of the movies.

Mr. Rogers found that after frittering away his time thus, he had 13 idle Sunday nights on his hands. What to do? So the series of Squibb radiocasts were arranged.

The following stations will radiocast the Rogers weekly "at homes": WADC, WCAO, WNAC, WKBW, Lament and Triumph." Its depiction of the life of the Italian sixteenth century poet, Torquato Tasso, was indicated first of all.

It was reported that Mr. Damrosch has received many thousands of letters regarding these programs, both from children and from their teachers. Only one child's message mentioned anything but whole-hearted enjoyment of the concerts—and this one said that its writer was gradually begining to like symphonic music as well as jazz, which he at present preferred. Letters from teachers came from all parts of the United States and Canada as well as from many foreign points. It has been estimated that over 5,000,000 children benefited by Walter Damrosch's work this season and it is now predicted that this number will be greatly increased when the new courses start in the middle of October. D. M.

Danish Artists Seek Radio Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

DANISH artists have applied to the Rigsdag with a request that a certain portion of the radio's ever-swelling revenue should be set aside for art and the artists. The Radio Fund does not, however, feel disposed to respond to the demand of the society representing the artists, and it has informed the radio committee of the Folketing that the state radio fund last year disbursed Kr.1,000,000 ($250,000) in remuneration to dramatists, musicians, authors and composers, who had assisted at the daily radio programs, and there seems very little chance of an artists' fund, or rather a fund for the eventual benefit of the artists, being formed at the expense of the radio fund. Of the above sum rather less than half went to the regular orchestra, $40,000 went to solo performers, a similar sum to histrionic performers, $25,000 to composers and authors as per agreement and a somewhat smaller sum to transmissions from theaters and restaurants, etc.

The artists do not, however, feel disposed to give in, and they intend to make a fresh appeal to the Rigsdag. They maintain that art cannot in the long run keep up in its competition against the radio unless some active support is given to it "for independent expansion." The artists argue, not as a trade union would do, but from purely artistic views, that the radio must do something to support art as such, or it will ruin it. A few years ago most towns in Denmark had musical societies, which not only were instrumental in bringing about high-class concerts, but also with satisfactory financial results. Now it is literally only the radio which can afford to pay the best artists and the most expensive "guest" performers. The radio fund has at present an annual income of $750,000 from its listeners, and the artists will be satisfied if a tenth or even a twentieth part of this sum was put aside for an "artists fund," which would be able to do much good for art.

The Listener Speaks

LOOKING back over a season filled with concrete evidences of the influence of his work, Walter Damrosch brought his music appreciation course to an end at noon on Friday. Gathering together the many threads of interest in symphonic music with which he has been binding the attention of millions of school children, he concluded Series C and D with two beautiful examples of this form of musical expression. Both of them were symphonic poems by Liszt.

Mr. Damrosch took several minutes at the beginning of the first half hour to outline the ideas expressed in "Les Preludes"—ideas with which Liszt was impressed after reading Lamartine's "Meditations Poetiques." To conclude the series with "Les Preludes" seemed to indicate a thought much like that of "commencement" at the end of a college course. The children for whom Mr. Damrosch had opened new doors of appreciation were left with endless possibilities of enjoyment and inspiration before them.

The final concert in Series D, which is intended especially for students in high schools and colleges, offered the less familiar work "Tasso,

'I Say, Mr. Radio Editor . . .'

THE QUESTION BOX

Under this heading readers' opinions on programs and other listener activities will be printed.

Chicago, Ill.

Speaking of radio change or refinements, since in your recent column you spoke of there being no expected changes in radio which would be revolutionary and thereby make existing sets out-of-date, just what can we expect in the way of refinements in the coming year? M. S.

* * *

We can see that by our previous statement we have invited something. Being asked to prophesy the exact direction future radio set trend will take is rather precarious. However, assuming that you will not hold our opinion any more highly than you do those who estimate what the stock market will do a year from today, we will plunge in.

Oddly enough, it is not exactly in the set itself where we are likely to see the change, nor in the radio station. Today's sets are pretty good pieces of radio apparatus with sufficient power, selectivity and good tone quality. If you would ask the average radio fan just what troubles him most he would say, "interference." By this he means man-made static, not interfering stations.

How many localities of today will permit the radio set owner to turn up his volume control to any point where decent sort of distance reception can be achieved? Few indeed, for as soon as the sensitivity of the set is increased we begin to hear a miscellaneous assortment of noises which if they could be traced to their source would prove to be various electrical machinery that man has made for his comfort and convenience, little suspecting it would be like the rose and its thorn.

Doorbells, dial telephones, sewing machines, refrigerators, oil burners, particularly the latter, are a few of the devices which are contributing the noises which spoil radio reception.

Unfortunately, since these things are not evident or easily traceable by the average set owner and are often outside of his home or apartment he does little about them. He accepts these noises as necessary. Actually they are not as has been proved by the number of cities and towns throughout the United States that are passing ordinances calling upon residents to put silencing apparatus upon any electrical devices under their jurisdiction which cause radio interference.

What this cause needs is some philanthropic fund to keep up a campaign of education as to this unnecessary evil and its elimination. The Tobe Deutschmann Company has been doing a lot as an individual company to carry on such a campaign and are specializing in research to develop apparatus that will effectively suppress this type of interference. It is hoped that other concerns will do likewise. The Radio Manufacturers Association has published a booklet on this subject which is a very worth while contribution to the subject. Perhaps the best idea is the organizing of radio clubs in each neighborhood which can co-ordinate the efforts to bring about quiet reception.

Coming to sets themselves, the band-pass filter will undoubtedly be somewhat further adopted. The writer designed and used a set of this type in 1925 and is still convinced that it is an important refinement in radio design. Several sets now incorporate this practice to some extent and others will undoubtedly follow suit. The A. C. tube is being conquered and less hum and noise will be heard from this source.

The radio-phonograph combinations are really very desirable, but they have not sold very rapidly this past season. I believe that the reason is that listening to radio has trained the public to dislike getting up to change records. When one can sit for an hour in a comfortable chair and listen to good music without getting up he is not likely to exchange it for a method whereby every five minutes he will be called upon to arise and change records. Therefore what is needed is a record changing device on phonograph radio combinations selling under $300. Perhaps Majestic, who pioneered in low-priced dynamic speaker sets, will take this step. We hope someone will, for then we believe that the record business will increase rapidly. No one minds loading up a magazine with records for an hour's playing.

Lastly, the question of concealed radio, discussed in a recent article on this page is bound to come to the forefront. In fact, if the writer were building a house today he would provide a panel at one end of the living room which would be reached on the other side through a closet. In this could be placed the receiver with only an unobtrusive knob or two showing through. A similar opening, perhaps at the other end of the room could be easily built in which a speaker or several speakers could be grouped, with a piece of tapestry covering the opening. Thus radio would be effectively concealed and there would be no question of trying to fit a cabinet into the room. Then if sets were changed very much, since they will always be controlled from a panel, merely the new chassis need be bought and placed in the compartment in place of the existing set. Thus set changes, progressing through the years, would be unobtrusive and inexpensive.

These are a few ideas that occur in answer to the question of M. S. Perhaps if the readers would write in what they think the needs are or next steps in radio we could get some very helpful ideas out of such points as they were brought up. The manufacturers are certainly looking for new ideas that will improve their sets and therefore their sales.

GREAT LAKE SHIPPERS TURNING TO RADIO

WASHINGTON (AP)—Aiming to protect Great Lakes vessels through use of radio, representatives of the Lakes Carriers Association and steamboat inspection officials of the Department of Commerce, agreed April 2 to appoint a committee to draft a program of action.

The conference, called by Dickerson N. Hoover, head of the steamboat inspection service, was attended by about 30 representatives of the Commerce Department and Great Lakes shipping interests. The committee will be appointed from representatives of these groups and will prepare definite data upon which may be based measures for protecting human life and shipping on the lakes by equipping vessels with radio.

Speeding Up the News

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE question is often asked, how does European cable news which appears in the Monitor, get there?

The answer is like a fairy tale. But it is also true.

Reporters, far separated from one another, are at work in all parts of the world gathering news for publication. This news is assembled in Monitor offices in London, Paris, Berlin and other world centers. From these centers it travels across the Atlantic by two main routes, both of which are in daily use. One of these routes is at the bottom of the ocean bed, where cables connecting Europe with America lie miles beneath the waves. The other is by radio transmission through the upper air.

Let us see how each route works, taking the cable first. A message for this route is handed in, let us say, to the Monitor's London office. It is there typed out clearly and dated and addressed. Small words like "of's" and "the's" are omitted in cases where they can be left out without injury to the sense, but with this exception the message is transmitted in plain language and in full. A telegraph signaler in the office taps it out in the Morse language of dots and dashes on a special telegraph wire connecting with the headquarters of one of the cable companies in London.

At the cable headquarters it is taken down and passed to operators seated at machines not unlike typewriters. These operators punch it in the form of a curiously arranged pattern of little holes, each somewhat bigger than a pinhead, in a long paper tape which unwinds itself as they work. A thousand words take up about 150 feet of tape. These holes correspond in their groupings to the dots and dashes of the Morse code.

The punching is done in sections of 50 words at a time so that a number of machines can be kept going together. In an incredibly few moments the whole tape is completed and passes on to a still more wonderful piece of mechanism which in reality is the end of the cable itself. Here it unrolls and in the process liberates electrical vibrations which are recorded simultaneously at the other end of the cable in America 3000 miles distant. The messages appear in the form of hieroglyphics which are translated into print as fast as they come in. The message then goes on by special land wire right into the Monitor's head office in Boston.

So speedy is the entire process that before the signaler sitting in the Monitor's London Office has finished tapping out a long message onto his wire, the beginning of it is often in the hands of the linotype operators who have to set it up for the printing presses in Boston.

The reports that go by radio travel almost as fast. In their case the typed message is sent by hand to the nearest radio transmitting center. In the case of London the center employed is in West Strand within a few hundred yards of the Monitor's office. In the radio center it is put into a case, like that of a cartridge, and is blown by compressed air through an underground tube to the central radio office in St. Martins le Grande, two miles distant. The tube is so small that not more than about seven typewritten sheets can be conveyed in one charge. The message is therefore divided up into parts in advance, so that the radio officer may lose no time in getting it off.

Arrived at the central radio office it is radiocast across the Atlantic in Morse code by means of a Wheatstone automatic transmission machine working at the rate of about 60 words a minute. It travels sometimes via the Leafield and sometimes by the Rugby wireless station. It is then picked up by the receiving station at Halifax, N. S. At Halifax it is signaled on once more in Morse by land telegraph to Boston. The operations are thus more numerous than those involved in the case of a message transmitted by sub-ocean cable. The two systems supplement one another, however, and for months at a time when atmospheric conditions remain favorable there is no prohibitive difference in the pace of transmission. New direct reception of radio at Needham, just outside of Boston, is speeding this up considerably.

Both routes are used so that an alternative may always be available in case any breakdown upon one or the other should occur.

What happens in London is very much the same as what goes on in the Monitor's branch offices in other world centers. It thus comes about that the Monitor is able to give its readers day by day long verbatim reports of events but a few hours old, though they may have occurred in places many thousands of miles distant. Pictures and maps as well as messages are sometimes similarly transmitted. E. C. C.

Sikorsky On Ocean Flights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miami, Fla.

"TRANSOCEANIC air service should be under way with comparative safety within the next five years, with the midocean landing and refueling stations," says Igor Sikorsky, noted aircraft builder, who has designed a new 40-passenger amphibian having many unusual comforts, a type of plane which will be put into service by Pan-American Airways from Miami to Latin-American countries later this year.

Mr. Sikorsky has been visiting in Miami looking over the aviation facilities here and flying to Havana and back in a day.

"There is a gradual trend toward the use of larger planes by air transport companies," says he. "Commercial aviation will continue to lead. The skilled pilots and personnel of established air lines prove a great factor in travel by air, and the economical as well as the safety aspect will increase the popularity of commercial flying. But privately owned ships will continue to be popular with sportsmen.

"Commercial aviation will grow to gigantic proportions in the next generation. With the full accommodations of the present day Pullman car, the airplane to a great extent will be the accepted mode of transportation. It will also prove successful in the transportation of perishable freight."

The new Sikorsky planes that will be put into operation by Pan-American Airways will have a daytime capacity of 40 passengers and sleeping accommodations for 20 passengers for night flying. Dining accommodations will also be provided in the new ships, by means of electrically equipped kitchenettes.

The plane will be equipped with four Hornet motors with a total of 2300 horsepower. A crew of five will be able to handle the large plane without difficulty; two pilots, a mechanic and two stewards being all that are necessary, says the designer.

RIGHT OF WAY GIVEN DIRIGIBLE IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Under air traffic regulations issued April 3 by the aeronautics section of the Department of Communications, dirigibles will have the right of way in Mexican air lanes and the planes must swerve aside to let them pass.

No dirigible has yet paid a visit to Mexico, but the Department is looking to the future. The regulations provide that aircraft will keep to the right in the air lane and swerve to the right, not up, down or left, to avoid collsions.

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STOCKS HAVE IRREGULARLY UPWARD TREND

Many Utilities Selling at Highest of Year—Some Issues Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market, after absorbing a large volume of profit taking, closed today with an outburst of strength.

Heavy buying of publi cutilities and oils in the last half hour of trading checked the reaction in the general list, and left closing prices irregularly higher.

American Telephone Consolidated Gas, International Harvester and the Standard Oil issues reacted new high ground for the year.

Gains in the active issues ranged from one to eight points.

American Telephone crossed 270 for the first time this year, and then eased to 269, up 1½ points net.

Consolidated Gas closed 3¾ points higher at 131, and Columbia Gas made a net gain of 3 points at 86¾.

Warner Bros. Pictures closed a point lower at 74¼, after having dipped to 72. Radio showed a net loss of one point at 60¼.

Total sales approximated 2,500,000

AMERICAN BANK NOTE'S OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—The business outlook of the American Bank Note Co. for the year is satisfactory at this time, according to President Daniel E. Woodhull, who sailed for Europe aboard the S. S. Majestic.

"In the first quarter just ended," he said, "American Bank Note's net income will fully equal the figures for the same period in 1929, and current business would indicate a continuance of this satisfactory trend. Bank Note enjoyed a phenomenally good year in 1929 and, in view of the slackening of business generally, it would be futile at this time to predict that the 1930 results will surpass it. However, Bank Note's foreign business is holding up well and, with anticipated increases from this source of the company's activities, we are hopeful for a satisfactory year."

American Bank Note reported for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, net profit of $691,913, after charges, equal after preferred dividends to $1.04 a share par ($10) on the 593,430 shares of common then outstanding.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—With trading chiefly in bale orders, sales continued light this week in the local cloth market. The expected demand from a firmer cotton market failed to materialize. Prices have shown a tendency to ease on several styles.

Wide and narrow odds have been in the best demand. However, interest has been shown in a number of the 36-inch styles.

In spite of light demand, fair trading was done in sateens at 10⅛ cents for the 4:37s, and 9⅛ cents for the 4:70s, these quotations applying to the better grades. Production remains the same as of a week ago.

Current quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 7¾c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4⅞c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16s.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We think that trading accounts should be placed in a position to withstand or take advantage of a speculative upset which could conceivably be quite drastic even though unlikely to be of long duration. The market could run on for a number of weeks without anything serious in the way of a corrective movement, but some of the characteristics which usually precede such a development have appeared and should receive consideration.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The usual characteristic of increased public participation begins to show itself in the form of greater irregularity, pool activity in certain stocks and more pronounced minor reactions.

Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., New York: The professional attempts to break the market which are apparent from day to day at the present time fail to shake out investment holdings and for this reason the reactions are short lived. The investment absorption of speculative as well as investment issues since November, 1929, is nothing short of remarkable.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Save for the usual slight corrective reactions, we believe the market generally will forge steadily ahead, and that as some groups reach as high a price level as may be warranted by prevailing conditions, a turn may be made to others that have been more backward in recoring from the depression.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Although the opinion prevails that a technical reaction is due, the reduced volume on recessions indicates that any decline will be minor in character.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We would guard against buying on bulges, and during reactions would purchase only those issues which appear under-valued and have not participated extensively in the advance.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: We look for great activity, spectacular moves, and a strong close today. That will make the market look good over the week-end and produce excitement on Monday. We should remember, however, that this volume hoists its own danger signal. We are unwilling to go farther than Monday in predicting higher prices. Tentatively, we can foresee a finishing movement for this phase of the 1930 advance just prior to the release of the first quarter reports.

ISLAND CREEK COAL CO.

In March the production of Island Creek Coal Co. continued the decline which is normal for this season of the year. The total was in the neighborhood of 365,000 tons, compared with 414,252 tons in February and with 462,740 tons in March, 1929. Thus the company's output was off slightly more than 20 per cent from a year ago, or just about the same as the February decline. Bituminous production for the entire country showed a drop of about 10 per cent last month from March, 1929, due to the recession in industrial activity.

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION

On the basis of earnings of $479,129 for the first half of the fiscal year, and with current earnings running in excess of the earlier quarters, Columbia Pictures Corporation estimates net profits for the year to end June, 1930, will approximate $1,000,000, equivalent after preferred dividends to $9.25 a share on the common. This compares with net profits of $551,823 or $4.77 a share on the common for the preceding year.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

General Public Service Corporation for 12 months ended March 31, 1930, shows net of $3,778,560 after interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on $6 preferred, $5.50 preferred and $7 convertible preferred to $5.73 a share on 631,188 no-par shares of common, against $1,121,488 or $1.45 a share on 572,915 common shares in the preceding 12 months. Stock dividends are not treated as income.

WARD BAKING COMPANY

NEW YORK—Net of Ward Baking Company for the 12 weeks ended March 22 was equal to 79 cents a share on 300,064 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1 a share on the 86,275 no-par class A shares in the 12 weeks ended March 23, 1929.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 5 Last	Apr. 4
37	22		Abitibi	100	36	36	36	36⅜
37⅜	23⅛	1.50	Adams Ex	2200	36	35⅜	35½	36
32	23	2	Adams Mills	2400	32	31¾	32	31⅝
1⅜	1⅛	..	Ahumada	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
148	118	3f	Air Reduc	1600	144¼	142½	144¼	142
36	21	2½f	Airways El	400	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	600	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	9000	34⅝	33⅛	33⅜	33¾
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf ww	400	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
99⅞	99⅜	..	Allegh pf pd wi	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
312¾	225¾	6§	Allied Chem	700	310	309	310	310½
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	400	65¾	65	65½	65⅝
29¾	18	2	Amerada	700	27¼	26¾	27	26⅞
10⅝	8⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	100	9	9	9	8⅞
30	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	36½	35⅛	35½	36⅜
63	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	62½	62½	62½	..
42¼	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	44	44	44	..
55½	40¼	..	Am Bosch	1000	50	49	49⅝	52⅞
54½	46⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	52	52	52	..
19¾	8⅞	..	Am Br Bov	1500	10½	18⅝	19	19
E6	60½	..	Am Br Bv pf	40	75	74	75	75
154	117¼	4¶	Am Can	3000	150½	149¾	150¼	149¾
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	99	99	99	99¾
33	18⅛	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	25⅝	25	25¼	25⅜
59½	35	..	Am European	500	59¼	58	58	59½
101¼	82⅜	..	Am & FPw	9500	95¼	93	94¾	94⅜
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	700	27	26½	26⅝	26⅞
41⅞	35⅛	3*	Am Ice	400	39	38⅞	39	41¼
87	84	6	Am Ice pf	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
55⅝	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	8000	53⅞	52¾	53⅜	53¾
4	2	..	Am La Fr	200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	60	35	35	35	..
105	80	8	Am Loco	200	85½	85½	85½	85½
51½	40	3	Am Metals	1300	47¾	46½	47	46¾
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	91½	91½	91½	92
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
119⅝	77	1§	Am Pw & Lt	1300	115¾	113½	115⅝	115½
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	200	105½	105¼	105	105½
88⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf A	100	83½	83½	83½	..
39⅛	30½	1½	Am Radiat	7000	39	38½	38⅞	38¾
37	20½	..	Am Repub	400	34⅞	34¾	34¾	34⅜
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	3200	95⅜	93⅞	93⅞	94½
2	1⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	900	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
26½	17⅜	2	Am Seating	1400	22¾	21	21	21½
79½	69⅜	4	Am Smelt	2300	76¼	75⅜	75⅞	76
22½	15	..	Am Solvent	500	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
53	46½	2¶	Am Stores	200	51	51	51	52
69⅞	60½	5	Am Sugar	500	67⅞	67	67	67⅞
27½	24⅛	5	Am Tel & Cab	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
270¼	216	9	Am Tel & T	12800	270¼	265¼	269	267½
117½	88½	1¶	Am Wat W	1000	113¾	112⅝	113¾	114¼
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
44¾	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	40	40	40	40⅞
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6½	6½	6½	..
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	400	15	14⅞	15	14⅜
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	1000	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
81½	69½	7	Anaconda	13400	78⅜	77½	78¼	78
37¾	30¼	3	Andes Cop	100	34½	34½	34½	34⅛
27⅜	22½	2	Arch Dan	300	29¼	28⅛	28⅞	27¾
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
81¾	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	76	76	76	76
4⅜	2¾	..	Ar Ill B	300	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
64	57½	7	Arm Ill pf	100	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59
46½	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	2500	42¼	41⅛	41⅞	40½
47	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	46¼	45¼	45½	45½
242½	219¾	10	Atchison	300	239⅝	238	238	239¾
80⅜	65½	..	Atl G&W I	800	65¾	65⅝	65¾	66
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	63	63	63	63
50⅞	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	7200	49⅞	48¾	49⅞	49½
106	81½	4§	Atlas Powd	600	100	98	99	102⅜
38	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	5600	34¼	33¼	34⅛	34
263¾	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	1400	255	252½	253⅝	255
25	15	3	Auto Sales pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	52	52	52	52⅞
8½	4¾	..	Aviation	1500	8⅛	7¾	8	8

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	700	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅝
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	10	114½	114½	114½	114½
122⅜	115	7	Balt & O	1800	121½	120	120	121
83	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	83
20¾	16⅛	..	Barnet	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	18½
34	20½	2¶	Barnsdall A	600	33	32	33	32¼
16⅞	13	..	Beacon Oil	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
83	67½	4	Beatrice	500	82⅝	82	82	82
56½	32⅞	2	Bendix	5000	54½	53¼	53¾	54⅝
46⅝	31⅞	..	Best & Co	300	45	44⅜	44⅝	45
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	9200	107⅜	106⅜	107½	107⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	131	131	131	131½
68¾	47⅞	3¶	Bohn Alum	1100	68½	66⅞	68	66¼
5	3⅜	..	Booth Fish	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
78	60⅜	3	Borden	4100	76⅞	76	76¼	76¼
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2600	48⅜	47¼	48	48¾
5	3	..	Bot M A pf	100	4	4	4	4½
20⅞	13½	..	Briggs	1800	19	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
35½	21¼	..	Briggs & Str	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
2⅞	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
4⅞	4⅛	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20¼	13	..	Brockway	100	19	19	19	19
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	1800	70¾	70⅛	70¾	70⅝
93½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	90	89⅞	90	..
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12	12	12	12
85	83	..	Bklyn-Qu'n ct	100	85	85	85	..
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	2600	170¼	167	170	167
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	2000	26⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25½
23⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	1300	23⅞	23	23⅜	23¼
31⅞	28½	1	Bucyrus	600	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	29⅝
112	107¾	6	Bucyrus pf	20	112	112	112	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	42¾	42¾	42⅞	42½
153⅜	93⅜	1	Budd Mfg	3200	147⅜	141⅜	141⅜	143⅜
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	2100	70	68⅛	70	71⅜
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	2700	39⅞	39	39¾	39⅝
110⅛	99⅜	8	Burns Br A	1200	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	2500	30	27⅜	27⅝	30
51⅞	43¼	.80§	Burroughs	900	48	47⅜	48	47¾
48⅛	36	2§	Bush Term	1000	41¼	40⅝	41	41½
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
110	80¼	..	Byers	1200	102	101¼	102	101½

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	100	73	73	73	..
30	19	2	Campbell	600	26½	26	26½	25⅝
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	..	78½	78½	78½	78½
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	400	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	300	73⅞	72½	73	73
226¾	107⅜	10	Can Pac	300	213⅛	213	213⅛	213¾
28¾	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	2000	28¾	28⅛	28¾	..
294¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	1100	273½	267	270	..
78⅝	53	3	Caterpillar	1300	75⅜	73⅝	75½	..
60	35½	3	Celotex	400	51¼	51	51	..
84¾	71	7	Celotex pf	300	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	..
34⅝	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	700	34½	34½	34½	..
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	2000	7	6¾	7	..
65⅞	57¾	4	Cerro de P	3200	63⅜	63¼	63¼	..
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	100	12½	12½	12½	..
67⅜	36	2.40	Checker Cab	3500	59¼	57⅜	58	..
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	5800	82½	81½	82⅜	..
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	3000	238¾	238	238	241½
9	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
17¾	12⅝	..	Chi Gt West	1800	16⅝	16	16⅝	..
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	700	45½	44⅛	45	..
26⅞	22½	..	Chi M&StP	800	23⅞	23½	23½	..
46¼	39¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	42⅝	42	42	..
89⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	700	88	87½	87½	..
37	22½	..	Chi Pneu	100	35⅜	34½	35	..
125½	114	7	Chi RI	100	122	122	122	..
104⅛	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	400	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞	..
110⅝	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108½	108½	108½	..
2⅛	7⅞	..	Chi R I rts	200	2⅛	2	2	..
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	6000	64	63¾	63¾	..
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	9400	39⅛	38⅝	38¾	..
98¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	60	97	97	97	..
165	165	10	City Invest	10	165	165	165	..
10¼	7⅝	1	City Stores	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	200	37⅜	37	37	..
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	900	60	54	54	53
187⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	100	184⅞	183¼	183¼	185
35¾	14¾	..	Collins & A	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
75¾	36½	2	Colo F&I	9900	75¾	73¼	74	74¼
104⅜	80⅛	2§	Colum Gas	6900	86¾	84⅛	86¾	83
109¾	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	2300	109	109	109	108¾
199	168¼	8*	Col Carbon	2900	185	183	183¼	182
32¾	24⅝	.87	Col Graph	3000	31½	30	30½	30⅞
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1000	39	38	39	39
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	94	94	94	94
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	1000	42	41⅜	42	42
55	36½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	48⅝	48½	48⅝	48⅛
23¼	11	..	Com Inv war	300	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
37¼	27¼	1	Com Sol	2400	35¼	34½	35¼	35
20⅛	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	74900	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	19⅝
101½	99	..	Commwlth P	200	101	100⅝	100⅝	100¾
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	5500	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	2000	24⅞	24½	24½	25
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	10000	25½	25	25	25⅛
121	96⅜	4	Con Gas	74300	131	127⅜	131	127¼
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	101	101	101	101⅞
61⅜	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	60	60	60	61
22½	12	1.20	Container A	100	19	19	19	19
8½	4¼	..	Container B	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
52½	35⅛	..	Cont Bak A	1800	38⅞	37½	37¾	38¾
7	5½	..	Cont Bak B	2300	6⅛	6	6	6
94⅞	85	8	Cont Bak pf	300	87¼	86¾	87⅜	87
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	7000	69¾	68¾	69¼	68⅞
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	1800	30⅜	30¼	30½	30½
77⅝	59	2	Cont Ins	700	71½	71¼	72	74⅛
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
20¼	13	..	Cont Oily	10400	29⅛	28¼	29⅛	28⅛
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	3000	38⅜	37⅞	38	38½
102⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	1800	99½	98½	99	99⅝
33	24¼	2§	Coty	7600	31⅝	30½	31⅝	30¾
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	400	21	20¼	20¼	20⅝
59¼	43	..	Crown Cork	1300	57¼	57¼	57¼	56
93⅜	84	5*	Crucible	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane	200	1⅛	1	1	1
4	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2½
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	1700	17	16½	17	16½
7	3½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
9	6⅛	..	CubAm S	900	8	8	8	7¾
65⅜	57½	..	Cub Am S pf	20	57½	57½	57½	..
48	44¾	4	Cudahy	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	200	118½	118	118⅛	118½
14¼	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	26400	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1700	19⅛	18½	19	19¼
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	100	87½	87½	87½	87

—D—

43¾	28⅝	..	Davison	700	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
127½	117	..	Deere pf	50	122	122	122	122
42¾	30⅞	2.40¶	Devoe & R A	200	39¾	39½	39¾	39⅞
194	139	8	Diamond M	360	183½	181	181	181
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	4100	30⅝	27	27⅞	29
143½	112⅛	4¶	Dupont	2400	140¼	139	139¾	139⅜
14½	11	1	Duplan Silk	200	18¼	18½	18½	18⅝
102½	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	..

—E—

25½	20½	1½§	Eastern RM	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
244⅞	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	1100	236	233	233⅜	233½
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1500	34½	33½	34⅜	34½
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	3400	110	108	109⅞	110
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	1800	8	7¾	7¾	8
99	49¼	1	Elec P&L	23800	95⅜	92¾	95	94¾
79¼	69¾	1	Elec Sto Bat	300	76	75½	76	75½
64¾	39¼	1¶	Eng P S	4500	64¾	61⅜	64¾	61⅜
102¼	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	102	102	102	101⅜
102½	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	200	102½	102	103½	103¼
65	55	..	Eng PS ctfs	4300	65	61⅞	65	61½
63¾	55¾	..	Erie	900	59	58½	58½	59⅛
43⅜	35	4	Eureka Vac	200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	40⅞
30¾	18½	2½§	Evans Auto L	600	23	22	23	22

—F—

45⅞	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1100	45⅞	45½	45½	45⅜
36½	29	..	Fed Dept St	200	31	31	31	31½
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	400	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11½
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	41½	41¼	41½	41⅜
69¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	66¼	65	66½	66
33⅛	26¼	1.60	Firestone	100	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	500	56	55¼	55⅜	55⅝
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	4300	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	18	18	18	19½
10¼	7⅝	1	Fisk 1pf cv	200	9	9	9	9⅛
52⅞	42½	..	Florsheim S	200	49	49	49	..
50⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	200	46⅛	46	46⅛	45½
91½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	1100	89½	87¼	87⅞	89⅜
69	46⅜	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	47¼	47¼	47¼	47
26⅜	15¼	4	Foundation	100	24	24	24	23½
4¼	1¾	4	Fox A	34800	41	38	40⅜	39¾
7¾	3⅜	..	Fox rts	4000	7¾	6¾	7¾	7¼
49¾	38½	4*	Freeport Tx	1300	46⅞	45½	46¼	46⅞
1½	½	..	Foz deb rts	5300	⅜	¼	¼	⅜

—G—

10¼	5⅜	..	Gabriel A	700	10	9¼	9½	9½
80	69¼	5	Gamewell	100	73½	73½	73½	74
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	8900	6⅜	6	6⅜	6½
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	6400	110	108⅝	108⅝	110
1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 5 Last	Apr. 4
70⅝	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	2600	69¼	67¼	69¼	68⅞
125	105	8	Gen Bak pf	10	119	119	119	118
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	300	32	32	32	32⅛
34½	26	..	Gen Cable	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
74⅜	65⅜	4	Gen Cable A	1000	70	69¼	69¼	70
92¾	69⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	50000	92¾	91	91⅞	92½
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	117⅛	113⅜	113⅜	113¼
55⅜	46¼	3	Gen Foods	1800	50	49⅜	49¾	49¾
17	13¾	..	Gen G&E new	..	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅝
122	115	7	Gen G&E 8%	100	122	121½	122	..
55¼	46	3	Gen Mills	100	49	49	49	49
51¼	37½	3*	Gen Motors	66300	51	50⅛	50⅞	50¼
125½	117¼	7	Gen Mot 7%	400	125½	125⅜	125½	125½
44⅝	41	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	1200	42¼	41¾	42¼	..
51¾	32⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	3800	51¾	50⅞	51¾	50¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Some Signs of Recovery From International Recession—Chilean Reports Good

Most of the important commercial countries are still coping with the problems incident to trade recession.

From a few countries come reports of good business conditions, but the world-wide view shows as its most encouraging feature the general easing of credit conditions which may be expected to counteract the decline in commodity markets and to stimulate business expansion.

While in some sections there are already signs of recovery, unemployment remains a serious consideration except in France, where workers have been singularly fortunate, and a few other countries. That this development may be not without profitable consequences seems to be foreshadowed in the increase in organized effort to solve the problems leading to unemployment.

Business in the United States is spotty, with large inventories overshadowing the immediate prospects of the aviation industry, with the steel trade doing well, though not considered likely to hold for long any great advance, but with construction work showing decided improvement.

Trade Recovery Vigorous

While the recovery from the low levels reached following the stock market decline has not been so swift as was generaly expected, it nevertheless appears to be more vigorous than in any other similar period of adjustment. The improvement in trade is now being characterized as gradual, and it is pointed out that not only the condition of business in the United States, but in the entire world must be taken into consideration when forecasting the rate at which recovery may materialize.

Reports on carloadings continue to show declines, as compared with corresponding weeks last year.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $12,799,799,000, a decline of 3.1 per cent from the level of a year ago.

Business turnover, as reflected by check payments and reported by the Commerce Department, was smaller during the week ended March 29 than during the previous week or the corresponding week a year ago. The general index of wholesale prices was fractionally lower than during the preceding week, being below that also of a year ago.

New bond offerings this week totaled $85,180,000, compared with $103,-563,000 last week, and $62,955,000 in the corresponding week of 1929.

Reports From Chile Good

Reports coming from Chile in the last few months have shown trade conditions there to be better than in most parts of South America. Latest cables to the United States Department of Commerce state that the seasonal dullness of January and February is giving way to improvement in merchandising in the Santiago district, that construction work is active and that credit conditions are good.

Low world prices are, of course, being felt there, and the Government is reported to be taking steps to stimulate consumption and to enable agriculturists to hold part of their crops until market conditions improve.

Some curtailment in textile and shoe manufacturing, together with lower prices for agricultural products, is being construed as indicating that a reaction from recent high trade levels is to be expected. Employment conditions are about normal.

European Stock Market

Trading on the London stock market opened the week quietly and with price movements irregular. Gilt-edged securities were somewhat depressed, while internationals moved higher. American buying of Rhodesians was a feature early in the week.

Textile stocks were weak during most of the period. Oils started irregular, but were in better demand after the report on American crude oil production, showing a decline.

Talking machine shares were prominent in the trading, sharp rises having been recorded Monday. On denial of rumors of amalgamation in the industry the shares sold off, but late in the week again turned upward.

Money was firm at the start, but eased gradually during the week, and on Friday was in good supply.

The week on the Paris Bourse began under favorable influences, among which were the easiness in money, which permitted the month-end settlements to be accomplished at 1¼ per cent, an unprecedented figure, and an improved political situation. Trading picked up considerably and early gains were held fairly well until late in the week when irregularity set in.

Starting the week with firm tendencies, the Berlin stock market passed through a period of uncertainty, and then improved on reports of favorable political developments. While some irregularity was noted late in the week, the main trend was still toward higher levels.

CHAIN STORE SALES

March and three months' sales of chain store systems compare:

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY

	1930	1929	Dec%
March sales	$22,482,271	$24,524,962	8.3
Three months	60,921,865	61,560,348	1.0

BICKFORD'S, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
March sales	$486,507	$441,295	10.2
3 months	1,400,930	1,272,201	10.1

EDISON BROS.

	1930	1929	Dec %
March salts	$381,266	$386,446	1.3
3 months	704,174	788,747	14.6

F. & W. GRAND-SILVER STORES SALES

	1930	1929	Dec. %
March	$2,245,627	$2,327,461	3.5%
Three months	5,858,856	5,404,370	*8.4%

*Increase.

DOMINION STORES, LTD.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
4 wks. to Mar. 22	$1,907,636	$1,847,593	3.2
3 months	5,859,170	5,383,633	3.8

W. T. GRANT CO.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
March sales	$4,962,318	$5,141,436	*3.4
3 months	12,659,520	11,986,933	5.6

*Decrease. On March 31 company had 283 stores in operation, against 223 a year before.

DANIEL REEVES CO. SALES

	1930	1929	Inc. %
4 wks. to Mar. 29	$2,852,355	$2,786,655	2.3
3 months	9,325,922	9,028,344	3.3

NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS' SALES

	1930	1929	%
March	$309,262	$328,061	†5.7
3 months	954,735	819,717	*16.5

*Increase. †Decrease.

OTIS ELEVATOR CONTRACT

The Otis Elevator Company has received a contract for 15 high-speed elevators to be installed in the 45-story Nelson Tower, now being erected at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	87	87
Allegh 5s rct	98	98
Alleghany 5s '49	103	103
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¼
Allegh Val 4s	95	95
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	87	87
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107⅞	107½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100¾	100¾
Am Ice 5s '53	88	88
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	187¼	185⅛
Am T&T col 6½s	103½	103⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107	107
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101	101
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84⅞	84
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	91	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	94¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	100½	100¼
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	88⅜	88⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92¾	92¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	78	77¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O cv 4½s '33	104¼	103⅞
B&O 4½s	100¼	100
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105¼	105¼
B&O 5s series D	102⅞	102⅞
B&O 6s '30	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106¾	106¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	99¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	42	42
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	99⅛
Bur Cr N 5s	100⅛	100⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	94	93⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103	102⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102¾	102¾
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100½	100½
Cres & O cv 4½s '30 B	97	97
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	100
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70¾
Chi M &StP gen 4s '89	85¾	85¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73¼	73
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	94¼	94¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	102¼	102½
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	109⅜	109⅜
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100¼	100¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	78¼	78¼
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95	95
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	91½	91½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	98¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	102⅜	102⅜
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90	90
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	96½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97½	97
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108¼	108¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96⅜	96⅜
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅜	105⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	56½	56½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Com Ry 4½s sta	96	96
Container Corp 6s '46	95	95
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101½	101¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80½	79½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98	98
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96⅜	96⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	99⅞
Elk Horn 6½s	96½	96
Erie cv 4s A '53	84⅜	84⅜
Erie cv 4s B '53	84¼	84¼
Erie 5s '67	96	95¾
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	40	40
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33½	33½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	101⅜	101¼
Gen Theaters 6s	144⅞	140
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	95⅜	95
Gould Coupler 6s '40	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	107	107
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅞	111½
Green Bay & West deb B	32	32
Gulf States Steel 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	72
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81	81
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109½	109½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	79	79
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99	98¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	72¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72¾	72½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	91½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Int Paper 6s '55	92	91⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93¼	93¼
Int Rys Ce nAm 6½s '47	97½	97½
InIt Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91¼	91¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	123¾	122¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97
Kendall 5½s	92½	92½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	87	86¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41	120½	119¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Manila Sol 4s '59	75⅛	75
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95⅛	95⅛
McCrory 5½s '41	99⅞	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '3	101¾	101⅜
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	90½	90½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80⅛	80⅛
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	100
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101	101
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	97	97
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅛	102⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98⅞	98⅞
Morris & Essex 4½s	98⅝	98½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100
Nat Rad 6½s '47	25¼	25⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	91
N O T & M 5s B '54	98½	98½
N O T & M 5½s '54	102¼	102¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	80
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107	106¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102⅜	102⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	80	80
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	79½	79½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	132	132
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100½	100½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	118⅛	118⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
Nor & W con 4s '96	94¼	94¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅛	102⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67¼	67¼
Nor Pac 6s B 1047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106⅜	106⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pac P&LL 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅜	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96¾	96¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅛	102
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	97¼	97¼
Penn R R 4½s '63	100	99⅞
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100½	100½
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108	108
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103	103
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¼	104⅛
Pere Marq 4½s	97¾	97⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	100
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99	99
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87	87
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	101½	101¼
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105¼	105¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	94
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	104	104
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98	98
Pub Svc E&G 7s	97⅞	97⅞
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	45	45
Purity Baking 5s '48	96½	96⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s '47	100⅝	100⅜
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	102½	101¾
Rio Grande W col 4s '49	85½	84½
Richfield Oil 6s	96¾	96¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	108
Revere Iron 6s	102½	102½
St L S W con 4s '32	98⅛	98⅛
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97¼	97¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106½	106½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	70⅛	70⅛
Seabd A L adj & ct '49	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	75½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	68	68
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99½	99½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95½
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97
Shubert Theater 6s '42	55	55
Shell Uni 5s ct ww	100½	100
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¾	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¼	94⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅛	103½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	92¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
So Ry 4s StL div '51	91¾	91¾
Solvay 5s	98⅛	98⅛
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103⅜	103⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅜	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	87	87
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101½	101¼
Ttnn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	50½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¼	30¼

A Chemist Invested $1,200

On September 28, 1928, a Boston chemist invested $1,200 in shares of Federated Capital. Today his investment is worth $1,800, an increase of 50% in 17 months. He has also received regular dividends quarterly. He recently married and his wife is also a stockholder in

FEDERATED CAPITAL

In ten years, with reinvestment of income, it is estimated that his investment will be worth $10,000, and that his dividends will have more than doubled. Meantime, should he need funds, he can use his shares to obtain a loan at ordinary interest rate.

V. A. SEARS & CO.

M6

SEARS BUILDING BOSTON

Without obligation, send Federated's record and estimate what $..... invested now would amount to in 5 and 10 years, with and also without reinvestment of income.

Name..... Address.....

	High	Low
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	102	102
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	95½	95½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100½	100½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95½	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90	90
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	90¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99½	99½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109¼	109¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	87⅞	87½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	100⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¼	95¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	99¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92¼	92¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	89½	89½
Va Ry 5s '62	105½	105
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	92½
Wabash 5s B '76	101	100½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Walworth 6s '45	91¾	91¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s	110¼	108
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¾	104⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82½
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	101½	101½
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	4 92	92
Western Un 5s '51	103	102¼
Western UUn col 5s '38	101½	101½
Western UUn 6½s '36	109½	109
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103½	103½
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	91	90½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91	90½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90¾	90½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101¼	100¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103¼	103¼
Wis Cenu gen 4s '49	82⅛	81½
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	89¾	89¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr 5	Last Apr 4
1st 4¼s'47	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14
4th 4¼s'38	101.25	101.28	101.25	101.25	111.12
US 3¾s '5	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.21	105.1
US 4¼s '52	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s '63	94	94
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96½	96½
Antwerp 5s '58	97	97
Antioquia 7s A '45	81½	81
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s 'Oct '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99½
Australia 4½s '57	83½	83¼
Australia 5s '55	91¼	91
Australia 5s '57	91⅜	91⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98	97¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	93
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102½	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	93⅛	92½
Berlin 6½s'50	98⅝	98½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	95¼	95
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	95	94½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	81	81
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	81½	81½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	97	97
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	92	92
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	87½	86½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	87½	87½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100¼
Bremen 7s '35	102	101¾
Breda 7s ww	83	82⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	84¼	84¼
Brisbane 5s '58	84	84
Budapest (City) 6s '62	83	82⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	89⅝	89
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89	89
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86½	86½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98½	98
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅝s '61	98⅛	98⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	93
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	93	93
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	96	95¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	79	79
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	81½	81¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81	80¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92¾	92¾
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	96½	96½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	88½	88½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99¼	99¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	81	81
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109¼	109¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93	92¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk ctfs '32	100	100
Dutch E I 6s '47	102	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103	102⅞
Duke Power 6s	106	105½
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Finland 5½s '58	91¼	91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅜	99¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	97½	97½
Finnish B 6½s '54	97½	97½
Framerican Dev 7s '42	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅛	117⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123	122¾
Germ 7s '49	108⅞	108¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	92	92
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88½	88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88½	88
Germ G E 6s '48	96¼	95⅞
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100½	100¼
Germ G E 7s '45	104	104
Good oHpe I&SW 7s '45	101	101
Greek 6s '68	88	87¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	93¾	93½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	97½	97¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	93¼	93¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	97	97
Irish Free State 5s '60	97½	97½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¼	98¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	96⅜	96¼
Jap (Con Pwh) 7s '44	100⅝	10½0
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	103¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84½	84¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	99¾	99¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¾	103⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	93½	93½
Mex 4s small A '10	12⅝	12⅝
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56	89	89
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93½	93
Minas 6½s '58	81	81
Mantecatin 7s '37 xw	100¼	100¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104¼	104¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	104	103½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93	92¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92¾	92½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99 ⅞	99⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Oslo G & E 5s '63	94	94
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94½	94½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102¾	102¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101½	101¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	104¾	104¾
Peru 6s '60	80½	80½
Poland 6s '40	79⅝	79⅝
Poland 7s '47	87	86½
Poland 8s '50	97	97
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	94½	94½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	98	98
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	101	101
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	107¾	107¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	102½	102½
Rhine West '53 ww	92	91½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	92	92
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	107	107
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	99	98¼
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	104	104
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	77½	77½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	89	89
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93¼	93
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105	105
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93	93
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	93	93
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	78⅝	78¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	100	99½
Saxon State 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97½	97½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	107⅛	106
Silesia Bk 6s '47	81½	81½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	79½	79
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅞	107⅞
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99½
Toho El Pow 7s '5	100¼	100¼
Toklo (City) 5s '52	81¼	81
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93¼	93
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	91¼	91⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97½	97½
Tyrol 7s '52	94¼	94¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	99¾	99¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90⅞	90⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	91	91
Unterelbe 6s '53	89	89
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98½	98½
Vienna 6s '52	89¾	89½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Warsaw 7s '58	83	82
Westphalia El 6s '53	89	89
Yokohama (City) 6s' 61	98	97⅝

Figures That Demonstrate Increasing Confidence Through The Years

The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company was authorized to act in fiduciary capacities in 1877.

For more than half a century, therefore, this Company has been settling Estates and managing property in Trust—our principal business.

The extent to which this Company has served and the way it has gradually and steadily grown in the confidence of those whom it has served is illustrated by the following figures giving the value of property held in Trust during a period of forty years:

1890	$2,130,000
1900	5,505,000
1910	13,738,000
1920	51,093,000
1930	187,532,000

We cordially invite inquiries regarding our services. Neither expense nor obligation is entailed.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Acme Wire vtc	80½	49	50½
2 Aero Sup B	2½	2½	2½
1 Aero Underwrit	13	12¼	13
1 Air Invest vtc	18	18	18
1 Aird Invest cv pf	6½	6½	6½
2 Allegheny Gas	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Allied Aviation	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Allied Mills	2	2	2
1 Allied Motor Ind	15	15	15
10 Aluminum Co Am	353	350½	351
2 Am Brit & Cont	21¼	20¾	21⅛
1 Am Br Bov Fd	8	8	8
2 Am Capital B	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10 Am Chain	12½	11	12½
1 Am Cities P & L A	44¼	44¼	44¼
12 Am Cities P & L B	28	27½	28
1 Am Colortype	32	32	32
1 Am Com Pow A	26⅞	26½	26⅞
2 Am Com Pow B	40½	40¼	40½
2 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
60 Am Cyan B	34¾	33⅞	34⅜
1 Am Equities	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 Am & Fgn Pow ww	71½	69⅛	70¼
6 Am Gas & El	150½	148	150½
18 Am Invest B	14	13¾	14
2 Am Invest ww	6¾	6⅝	6¾
3 Am Maracaibo	2⅛	2	2
8 Am Nat Gas	15¼	14⅞	15
140 Am Super-Power	35	34⅛	34½
1 Am Transformer	19⅜	18	19⅜
2 Am Super-Pow pf	95½	93⅜	95½
12 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	12¼	12	12¼
2 Am Yvette	5⅞	4½	5
1 Amrad Corp	24	24	24
2 Anchor Post Fence	11⅜	11	11⅜
2 Angio Chi C Nitra	37⅝	37	37½
2 Arctur Rad Tude	19	18½	19
2 Arizona Globe	1-16	1-16	1-16
30 Arkansas Nat Gas	16⅝	16¼	16½
96 Arkan Nat Gas A	16⅝	16¼	16½
130 Ark Pow & Lt pf	108	108	108
5 Asso El Ind Ltd	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
2 Asso Gas & El A	42⅜	41	42⅜
5 Asso Gas & El	50¾	50	50¾
3 Asso Laundry	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Asso Rayon pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 Asso Tel & Ut rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Atl Fruit & Sug	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Atlas Plywood	22	21¾	22
3 Driver Harris	45	44	45
1 Dubilier Condenser	67	66	66
125 Duke Power (5A)	192	191	191
2 Durant Mot	47⅜	43¾	47⅜
1 Eastern Gas & Fuel	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
28 East States Pow B(1)	38	36	37⅞
2 East Util Asso cv	17	17	17
17 Eastern Util A	18⅜	18	18¼
24 Eisler Elec (1½)	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞
20 El Bnd & Share (6)	112⅛	110⅜	111⅝
4 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	111⅝	110⅜	111⅛
5 El Pow Assoc (1)	35¼	34½	34¾
2 Empire Pow	54⅞	54¼	54¼
4 Empire Pub Serv A	23	22⅞	23
2 Emp Pub Ser opt war	35½	35	35½
2 Europe El A	20¼	20	20¼
3 Europe El deb rts	2⅜	8¾	8¾
1 Evans Wallo Lead	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Fabrics Finishing	4½	4⅛	4½
Federated Metals	24	24	24
Fiat rcts	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Fiat deb rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Fischman & Sons A	40	40	40
7 Fokker Aircraft	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛
2 Foltis Fischer	9½	8⅝	9½
1 Ford Mot Canada A	34	34	34
1 Ford Motor France	10½	10½	10½
8 Ford Mot Ltd	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
14 Fox Theatre A	9	8½	9
1 Franklin Mfg Co	23	23	23
2 Garlock Packing	28	27½	27½
37 Gen Bak	4⅛	4	4
5 Gen Elec Ltd ret	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
4 Gen Elec Germany	43	42½	43
3 Gen Gas & El pf	99½	99	99½
1 Gen Gas & El pfd B	93½	93½	93½
2 Gen Ldy Mach	8¼	7⅞	8¼
12 Gen Realty & Util	16	15⅞	16
1 Gen Realty & Ut pf	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
2 Gen Water Works (2)	27½	27⅜	27½
2 Gleaner Comb Harv	32	27⅜	32
2 Glen Alden Coal	100½	100	100½
2 Globe Underwriters	14½	14½	14½
3 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
9 Gold Seal Elec	4½	4½	4½
7 Golden Cente Min	5¾	5½	5¾
4 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
9 Goldman Sachs	45	44⅜	44⅝
1 Gotham Inc pf	34	34	34
2 Gramaphone cts	23¾	23½	23⅝
120 Gt Atl & Pac nv	245¼	242	242
1 Guardian Fie	38½	38½	38½
1 Guardian Invest	5	5	5
3 Gulf Oil Cop Pa	156⅛	153⅞	155½
3 Han Candy St A	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Helena Rubenstein	6½	6	6⅛
1 Hiles Co A	26½	26½	26½
1 Hollins Gold Min	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
10 Hudson Bay H & S	12¼	12⅛	12¼
4 Humble Oil & Ref	115¾	114	115¾
6 Hydo El Serv	52	50⅞	52
1 Hygrade Food	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Imp Oil Can	27¾	27¼	27¾
6 Ind Tel Illum A	46¾	46⅜	46¾
11 Ind Te Illum B	46¾	46⅜	46¾
2 Indust Fin ctf	24⅞	24½	24⅝
1 Insull Util	66¾	66¾	66¾
4 Ins Co No Am	84⅜	83	84⅜
3 Insurance Sec	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
2 Intecoast Tade	23⅞	22⅜	22⅞
1 Interboro Petol	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Int Holding	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9 Intenat Pet	22¼	21⅞	22¼
5 Inte Util B	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
1 Inte Util wa	4½	4½	4½
2 Intestate Equit	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1 Intes Ec cv pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 Irving Air Chute	25⅛	25	25⅛
2 Ital Superpower A	14¾	14⅛	14¾
1 Ital Super deb rt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Jtfferson Elec	50½	50½	50½
1 Kan City PS vtc	3	3	3
1 Klein Hy pt pf	16	16	16
1 Kelstet Brandes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1Lakey Fdy & Mach	7	7	7
2 Lane Bryant	32½	32⅜	32⅜
1 Lefcourt Realty pf	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
2 Lehigh C&N new	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞
24 Leonard Oil	4	3⅞	4
4 Libby McN & L	26	25⅛	26
1 Liberty Dairy Prod	28	28	28
1 Lion Oil	29	29	29
2 Loews war	13	11½	13
1 Loews deb rts	48⅝	45⅝	48⅝
13 Lone Star Gas	47⅞	46	47
16 Ludlum Stl rts	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2 Louisiana L&E	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1 MacMillian Pet	28½	28½	28½
3 Magdelena Syndic	¼	¼	¼
7 Manufac Fin vtc	25¼	24½	25¼
1 Mapes Cons Mfg	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
56 Marine Midland	43¾	42⅝	43½
1 Marlnt Union Inv	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Marion Stm Shov	16⅜	16	16
4 Marshall Field	45½	45¼	45½
23 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅛	2	2⅛
4 Mayflower Assoc	60⅞	60½	60½
8 Memphis Nat Gas	63½	63½	63½
12 Merritt Chap & S	19½	19	19½
4 Mesta Mach	31⅜	31	31⅜
2 Metal & Min	9½	9½	9½
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Mid Royalty cv pf	20⅞	19⅜	20⅞
17 Mid West Util	37½	37⅛	37¼
1 Mid West Ut B war	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Miller & Sons	31½	31	31
2 Mo Kans Pipe L	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
2 Mohawk Hud Ipf	107½	107	107½
1 Monteeat deb rt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mountain Gulf O	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Mountain Prod	117⅜	113¼	117⅜
1 Nachman Spring	19	19	19
1 Natl Amer Co	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Natl Aviation	18⅞	18½	18⅝
4 Natl Family Stores	20	19½	20
2 Natl Investors	27¾	27⅜	27½
1 Natl Pat& Tr pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Natl Pub Serv A	25½	25½	25½
1 Natl Rub Mach	22	22	22
12 Natl Screen	23¼	27½	28⅛
3 Natl Steel xw	68⅞	67⅛	68⅜
1 Natl Sug Ref N J	31	31	31
1 Natl Trans	20½	20½	20½
2 Nat Union Radio	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
4 Nebel Oscar	12½	11	12½
2 Neet Inc A	25⅛	25	25⅛
1 Nchi Corp	25	25	25
1 Nevada Cal Elec	101	101	101
10 New Eng Pow pf	94	94	94
25 New Eng P S pr 1	100½	100½	100½
50 N E Tel & Tel	157½	157½	157½
1 N J Zinc	157⅞	153⅞	155⅞
18 Newmont Mining	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
1 New Quincey Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 N Y Hamburg	24	24	24
2 N Y Invest	27	26⅞	26⅞
1 N Y Pet Roy	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 NY Rio & B Aires	10⅜	10½	10½
2 NY Tel 6½ pf	115⅞	115⅛	115⅛
314 Niagara Hud Pow	21½	20⅝	21½
40 Niag Hud P A war	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
6 Niag Hud P B war	13⅜	13	13⅛
15 Niag Shares Md	20⅞	20	20¼
2 Niles Bem Pond	41½	41½	41½
1 Noma Elec	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Noranda Mines	159⅞	157⅛	157⅞
223 No Am Aviation	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
85 No Am Avi A war	13	12	13
10 North Ind P S 6% pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10 Nor States P pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Novadel Agene	34⅝	34	34¾
21 Ohio Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Ohio Oil	74⅜	74	74
3 Oil Stocks A	10⅞	10¼	10⅜
1 Oil Stocks B	11	11	11
1 Orange Crush	38½	38½	38½
1 Outboard Mot A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Outboard Mot B	11¼	11	11¼
2 Pac Coast Bis pf	81	80⅞	81
2 Pac G&E 1pf	27⅞	27¾	27¾
4 Pac Pub Ser	27½	27	27½
12 Pac West Oil	37½	37	37½
6 Pandem Oil	18½	18½	18½
22 Paramount Cab	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
20 Pennroad Corp	11¼	10¾	11¼
1 Penn Gas & El A	15⅞	15⅜	15½
1 Pa Mex uel	17	17	17
1 Pa Wat & Pow (3)	90	90	90
2 Peoples LP A (2.40)	41⅞	41½	41⅞
27 Petroleum Corp (1½)	25¾	25¼	25¾
12 Pilot Radio A (1.20)	15¼	14⅞	15¼
2 Pitney Bowes (.20)	14¼	14	14⅛
2 Pitts Forg (1.60)	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝
2 Pitts Pl Glass (2)	59	58⅞	59
23 Plymouth Oil (2)	26½	25⅝	25⅝
3 Polymet Mfg (1a)	13¼	13	13¼
1 Powdrellc A (3.87½g)	59½	59½	59½
1 Pow Sec Corp	30	30	30
1 Pratt & Lam (.50)	53¼	55¼	55¼
5 Prince & Whitely	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Prince & W pf (3)	42¼	42	42¼
1 Prud (1g) Inv	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 Pub Util Hold	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
3 Pub Util Hold war	9¼	9⅛	9¼
3 Pyrene (.80)	9½	9½	9½
2 uincy Mines	45	44½	44⅞
2 Q R S	16¾	16⅝	16¾
2 Rv & Util Invest	16⅛	16	16⅛
2 Rainbow LP B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Reliable Stores (3.75)	18	18	18
2 Reliance Manage	23½	23½	23½
2 Repetti Candy	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Repub Steel	77¾	77	77½
3 Repub Stl pf (6)	95¼	95⅛	95¼
25 Richman Bros (3)	91	91	91
1 Rike-Kum (2.20)	28	28	28
1 Roan Ant Cop	29½	29½	29½
1 Roch Cen Pwr	40	40	40
2 RockIL&P tr ctf (.92)	27½	27	27
1 Root R cv pr pf (1.80	15½	15½	15½
1 Rossia Int Corp	11	11	11
3 Rossia Insur rts	1½	1¼	1⅜
2 Ross Stores	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 Royal Typewriter	64½	60	64½
25 Safety Car H&L (8)	128½	128½	128½
2 St Anthony Gold	¼	¼	¼
8 St Regis Paper (1)	31¼	29½	31¼
1 Salt-Creek Prod	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Sch Ilfk Co (2)	33¼	32½	33¼
3 Seaboard Ry Corp	9⅞	9⅛	9¼
50 Scoville Mfg	65	65	65
4 Segal Lock (½)	7	7	7
1 Seiberling Rub	13½	13½	13½
8 Selected Indust	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
2 Sentry Saf Control	9	8	9
2 Shattuck Denn	8	8	8
18 Shenandoah	19⅞	18¾	19½
5 Shenandoah pf	48½	47⅝	48
2 Silica Gel ctf	32	32	32
30 South Coast	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
1 So Cal Ed B pf (1½)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 So Cal Ed C pf (1.37½)	25	25	25
11 Southern Cities Ut	8½	8	8¼
3 So Penn Oil (2.12½)	45	44¾	45
2 So Ice & Ut B	8	8	8
1 South Pipe Line (2g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Southwest Gas Ut	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Span Arc Gen rcts	12¼	12¼	12½
4 Stand Cap & Seal	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Standard Motors	36	35⅞	36
15 Stan Oil Ind (2½)	27⅞	25⅝	27⅝
1 Stand Oil Ky (1.60)	58½	57⅝	58½
1 Starrett Corp	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
1 Starrett Corp pf	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜
6 Stein Cosmetics	45½	45½	45½
2 Strauss Rooth Strs	18	17	18
1 Stromberg Carlson	21¼	21	21¼
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	29	29	29
2 Sunray Oil	7½	7¼	7½
2 Superheater	31¼	31¼	31¼
3 Swift Int	51	49½	51
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	32½	32⅜	32⅜
2 Taggart corp	25	25	25
2 Tampa El	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛
6 Technicolor Inc	72⅜	71	71
2 Teck Hugh Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
16 Thermoid Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30 Thermoid Co pf	23	20¾	22¾
1 Tishman Realty	85	80	85
75 Transamer Corp	44	44	44
17 Transcont Air Tr	46¼	45¾	46¼
17 Trans Lux D Pic A	9⅞	8¾	9⅞
3 Tri Cont Corp	13½	12⅜	13½
3 Tri Cont Corp pf	18⅞	18½	18½
3 Tri Cont Corp war	9⅜	8¾	9⅜
3 Tri Utilities	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
3 Tri Utilities pf	57½	57½	57½
1 Tubize Chatillon	56	55½	55½
1 Ungerleider Fin	20	20	20
1 Union Am Invest	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
13 United Carr Fast	40½	40½	40½
20 United Corp war	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
2 United Dry Dock	25¾	24½	24¾
2 United El Serv	7	7	7
(DOMESTIC BONDS) (Sales in $1000)	16½	16⅜	16¾
3 Alabama Pow 5s '56	103	103	103
2 Aluminum Co 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
2 Aluminum Ltd 5s '48	93½	89½	99½
3 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
12 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '49	90	90	90
9 Am & For Pw 5s 2030	90	90	90
7 Am G&E 5s '29	98	97¾	97¾
2 Am Moll M 5s '48	10	10	100
68 Appalach Gas 6s '45	122	110⅝	121½
5 Appalach Pow 5s '56	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
6 Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	97½	97½	99⅜
5 Asso G&E 5½s '38	85¼	85¼	97¼
5 Asso G&E 5s '77	104	104	104
24 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C	84¾	84½	84½
9 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	85⅜	84	101¼
1 Baste Valve 6s '42 ww	107½	107½	107½
1 Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	102½	102½	102½
54 Caterpillr Tr Co 5s '35	100½	100½	100½
10 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	99⅞	99⅞	100
15 Cap Admn 5s A '53 xw	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 Caroline P & L 5s '56	101¾	101½	101¾
46 Cent St El 5½s '54	87½	87	87
1 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	90	90	90
42 Chi Rl & Pac 4½s '60	103⅛	103¼	103½
2 Chic Ry coll 5s '27	76¾	76¾	76¾
20 Chi M & St P 4¾s '99	100½	100½	100½
5 Cities Ser 5s '66	88	88	88
5 Cities S G Pipe 6s '43	93½	93½	93½
2 Cities S Pow 5½s '52	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
11 Cont Gas & El 5s A '58	80½	79⅝	80½
1 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	97⅜	97½	97½
5 Crown Zeller 6s '40	98½	98½	97½
2 Det C Gas 5s B '50	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Det Inter Bridge 7s '52	73	73	73
23 Dix G G 6½s A '37 ww	87¼	87¼	87¼
14 East Util Inv 5s A '54	84¼	84¼	85¾
5 El Paso Nat G 6½s '38	110	110	110
5 Elec P&Lt 5s 2030	99	99	99
1 Emp O&R 5½s '42	92½	92½	92½
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
16 Flak Rub 5½s '31	64	62	62
1 Fla Pow&Lt 5s '54	91½	91½	91½
40 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	96	95½	95½
56 Gen Baking 5½s '40	97⅞	97	97⅜
9 Georgia Pow 5s '67	100	100	100
4 Grand Trunk 6½s '36	107	107	107
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
1 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	97	97	97
7 Hood Rub 7s '36	97	97	97
5 Hood Rub 5½s '36	87½	87½	87½
31 Houst G Gas 6½s'43ww	96	95	96
70 Houst G Gas 6sA'43	97	95½	97
3 Hygrade Food 6sA'49	63	62⅝	63
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s'54	100	100	100
13 Indep Oil 6s '39	109	108½	108¾
36 Island Util 6s '34	101¼	99⅜	101¼
65 Insull Util Inv 6s'40	110⅛	109¼	109¼
1 Inter Pow Sec 7sE'57	100	100	100
4 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	86¼	86¼	86¾
5 Inters Pow 5s '57	92¼	91½	92⅛
2 Koppers G&C 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
12 Koppers G&C 5s'47	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
35 Laclede G 5½s'60	103	102¾	103
2 Lehigh P S 6sA2026	105	104⅝	105
12 Lone Star Gas 5s '42	98	97⅝	98
1 Long Isl Lt 6s'45	105¼	105¼	105½
6 Manit Pow 5½s A '51	99½	99	99½
10 Memphis N G 6s '43	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Metro Edis 4½s D '68	98½	98½	98½
2 Mont LH&P 5sA'51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Morris & Co 7½s '30	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Niag Transmit 5s '57	100½	100⅜	100½
8 Nat Pw&Lt 6s A 2026	107½	107	107½
1 Nat Pub S 5s '78	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Nat Tr Jour 6s' 38	40	40	40
3 N E Gas & El 5s '48	92	92	92
1 N E Gas & El 5s '47	91½	91½	91½
2 NY C&StL RR 4½s'78	97½	97½	97½
12 NY Pow & Lt 4½s'67	94	93⅞	94
2 Niag Falls P 6s '50	106	106	106
3 Nor Ind P S 5s '69	101¼	101	101¼
2 Ohio P 5s B '52	102	102	102
26 Pac G & E 4½s E '57	95⅜	95⅜	95½
2 Pac Inv 5s A '48 ww	85	85	85
4 Pac W Oil 6½s 43 ww	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞
1 Penn K & W 6s '49	98½	98½	98½
8 Penn O Ed 6s '50	106	104	104
14 Penn O Ed 5½s B '59	100⅜	99⅞	100¼
43 Penn RR 4½s '70	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
5 P L&P 5s '79 ww	91⅜	91	91
10 Phila El 5½s '72	105⅝	105½	105½
5 PitsCoalCo 6s '49	102½	102½	102½
4 Poor Co 6s '39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 PotomacEdis 5s E '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 PowerCorNY 5½s '47	97½	97½	97½
5 PugSdP&L 5½s '49	102¼	102	102
1 Pure Oil 5½s '40	98	98	98
1 RochCentPow 5s '53	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 SLG&Coke 6s '47	80	80	80
3 SanAnPbE 5s B '58	97⅞	97½	97½
2 ShawW&P 5s '70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Shawsheen 7s 31	100½	100½	100½
4 S E P&L 6s A 2025	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 So Cal Ed 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
2 So Cal Ed 5s 51	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4 So Cal Gas 5s 37	93¾	93½	93¾
16 So Nat Gas 6s 44	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
3 Sou West G&E 5s A37	96	96	96
1 Stand G&E 5s '39	97	97	97
1 Stand Pc&L 5½s '53	90	90	90
2 Sun Oil 5½s 39	107½	107½	107½
3 Swift Co 5s 32	100	100	100
15 Tex City Gas 5s 48	84	83½	84
51 Texas Gas Util 6s'45	103½	103	103½
105 Tri Util 5s'79	9	8¾	8½
5 Ulen & Co 6s'44	98⅞	98½	98½
2 Union Elec 5s B '67	102½	102½	102½
9 Union Oil Cal 5s'45	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
5 Un Lt&Pr 5½s'52	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 U S Rub 6½s'36	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 U S Rub 6½s 37	96½	96½	96½
1 Virg El Pow 5s A '55	96	96	96
12 Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	97½	97¼	97¼
1 West Texas Util A'57	91	91	91
15 West Union 5s '60	102⅞	102¾	102¾

FOREIGN BONDS

9 Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	101½	101½	101½
2 Buen Aires Pr 7s'52	99	99	99
13 Cauca Val 7s '48	88½	88	88½
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	91⅝	91½	91½
10 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	89½	89¼	89½
11 Cuba Rep 5½s '45	98	98	98
3 Elec Pow Ger 6½s'53	98	98	98
55 Europ El 6½s '65	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1 Europ Mtg 7s C '67	90	90	90
2 First B GI W 7s'57 xw	82	82	82
1 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Helsingfors 6½s'60	90½	90½	90½
5 Hamburg El 7s '35	101	101	101
11 It Sup P 6s A '63 xw	79¼	79⅛	79¼
1 Maranhao Braz 7s '58 85	85	85	85
2 Medallin Col 7st 51	87	86¾	86¾
4 Mendoza P 7½s 51	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
1 Parana Bras 7s 58	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Prussia FS 6½s 51	96⅜	96¼	96¼
3 Prussia FS 6s 52	90¾	90½	90¾
2 Rio an 6½s½ 59	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
6 Royal Dutch 4s 54	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s A 53	87½	87½	87½
10 Ruhr Hsng Corp 6½s	89	88½	89
6 Russn 6½s ctfs NC 19	4½	4½	4½
3 Santa Fe Arg 7s 45	93½	93¼	93½
3 Stinnes 7s 46 xw	82	82	82
19 Sydney N So W 5½s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Tokyo Lon 7½s 46 xw	100	100	100
1 UnElecSv 7s '56	103¾	103¼	103¼
10 UnIndust 6½s '41	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 UnStlW 6½s A '47 ww	92

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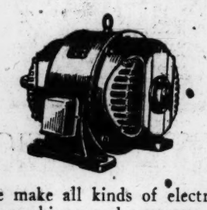

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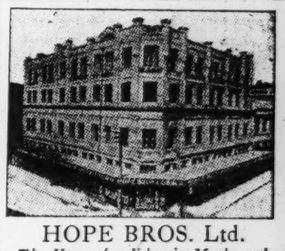

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London Meeting Decides World Union Is Best. Attack Weapon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Broad conclusions upon which to base an attack upon the "five great systems of slavery," embracing at least 4,000,000 slaves extended over many parts of the world, were reached at a mass meeting here, organized by the League of Nations Union and the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. The chief speakers were Viscount Cecil, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Simon and Charles Roden Buxton, Member of Parliament.

The speakers agreed that the presence of slavery was due in large measure to the tendency of the more advanced races to exploit the weaker races, regarding them as a means to an end in favor of the higher civilization, rather than as an end in themselves. It was agreed that the only way in which such a condition could be tackled successfully was through international action, and that, because of this, the instrument of approach must be the League of Nations.

It was further agreed that no action of the League could hope to be effective unless the League itself were backed by the whole-hearted co-operation of the governments of its member states, and that, in turn, no governments could render whole-hearted co-operation without the understanding support of public opinion. It was unanimously agreed, too, that all efforts must necessarily fail so long as slave raiding and slave trading were considered to be the main thing to be dealt with. The deep-rooted danger of slavery lying in slave ownership, it was plain that, while a market remained, trade would follow.

"In these matters," Lord Cecil said, "the whole world is at one. No government of any kind differs from our own government in the desire to see the abolition of slavery in all its forms. Individuals have, however, to become more enlightened. Individuals are prone to bring forward the argument that a condition of slavery is an economic necessity—a statement which is totally untrue."

Individuals, too, were eager to suggest that slaves were usually well treated and that they wished to be slaves.

Touching upon the experiment about to be carried out with regard to the Government of Liberia, from which a request had come to the League for the appointment of a committee which might prove that the allegations regarding the existence of slavery in their country could be denied, Lord Cecil said that reliance upon the steady international machinery of the League was the proper attitude of all nations in times of difficulty, and should certainly be used when the question of slavery was raised.

The Archbishop of Canterbury called for the understanding sympathy of the more forward peoples, for races which had not yet fully appreciated the meaning of universal freedom.

People, he said, who have prided themselves upon the fact that slavery has been abolished in the British Dominions nearly 100 years ago, and in America some 70 years ago, must be shamed by the recollection that it was only in January, 1928, that 214,000 slaves were freed in Sierra Leone; that Sir Harcourt Butler set a final seal on slavery in Burmah only in 1929, and that compulsory registration of children has come into force in China in an effort to regulate the system known as Mui Tsai.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. If moving from Washington, D. C., or en route about April 15, or from Cleveland, Ohio, during April, communicate with NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

LAWYER, changing location, would like to sublet 2 rooms with large closet in financial district; ideal for small office. H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive, sunny office, three mornings and evenings. 11 West 42nd St. Chickering 9272, Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, light, unusually attractive furnishings, part time. 1 East 42nd St., Murray Hill 2862.

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For information call MR. W. J. FREETHY, Centre Newton (Mass.) 3900

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FOR RENT—English cottage with studio living room, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath and extra lavatory; near Ridgewood, N. J. M. E. FELTER, Franklin Maple Apartments, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

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BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1522.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Furnished rooms for ladies only; transients taken. A-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush, 300 Rugby Road (Beverly Road-B. M. T. Subway)—Single, double room, kitchen privileges, $6 to $12.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 3544 B'way, corner 145th—Large sunny room, real home for business man. Call 2790 Audubon after 8 evenings. Apartment 52.

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NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th—Single room $10; large room, bath, $18; excellent location; charming apartment. ROUZEE.

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CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly reliable, capable of doing other work. A-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR wants position; careful driver; excellent references. M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CULTURED lady desires position in June as chaperone, companion or hostess; experienced manager; capable of assuming responsibility of family at home or abroad; best references given and required. Address E. M., 164 B Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.

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SECRETARY-stenographer, general office experience 8 years. G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOULD like to be of service as attendant, companion or housekeeper for one in small apartment; references. K-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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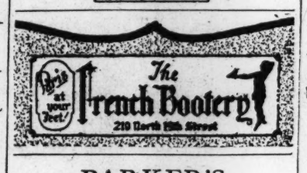

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ALABAMA

MOBILE *(Continued)*

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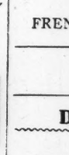

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Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—Drew's Book Store, 45 West Bay; Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 500 Biscayne Blvd.
Lake Worth—Park News Co., 107 North Dixie St.
Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beecham Theatre.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave., Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 1081½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zack and Franlin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
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Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
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Asheville—D. H. Pater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand; Buster Brown News Stand, 5 East Trade St.
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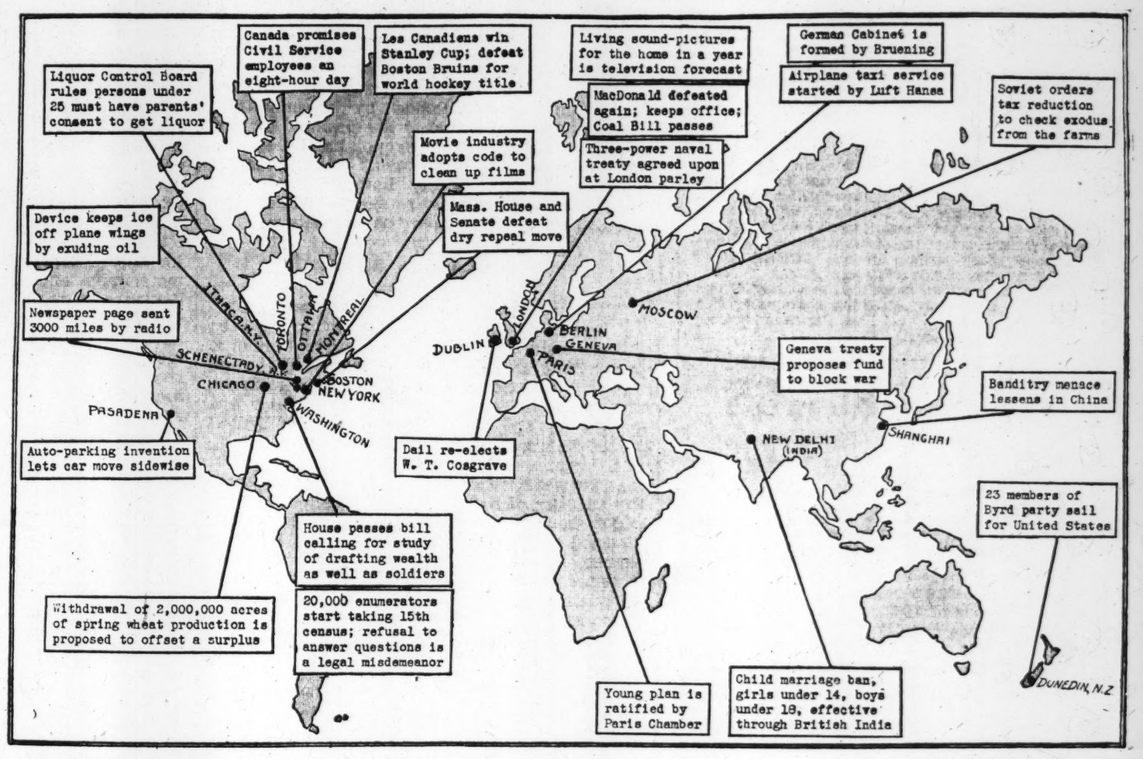
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Liquor Control Board rules persons under 25 must have parents' consent to get liquor
Canada promises Civil Service employees an eight-hour day
Les Canadiens win Stanley Cup; defeat Boston Bruins for world hockey title
Living sound-pictures for the home in a year is television forecast
German Cabinet is formed by Bruening
Airplane taxi service started by Luft Hansa
Soviet orders tax reduction to check exodus from the farms
MacDonald defeated again; keeps office; Coal Bill passes
Movie industry adopts code to clean up films
Three-power naval treaty agreed upon at London parley
Mass. House and Senate defeat dry repeal move
Device keeps ice off plane wings by exuding oil
Newspaper page sent 3000 miles by radio
Auto-parking invention lets car move sidewise
Withdrawal of 2,000,000 acres of spring wheat production is proposed to offset a surplus
House passes bill calling for study of drafting wealth as well as soldiers
20,000 enumerators start taking 15th census; refusal to answer questions is a legal misdemeanor
Dail re-elects W. T. Cosgrave
Young plan is ratified by Paris Chamber
Child marriage ban, girls under 14, boys under 18, effective through British India
Geneva treaty proposes fund to block war
Banditry menace lessens in China
23 members of Byrd party sail for United States
MOSCOW
BERLIN
GENEVA
PARIS
DUBLIN
LONDON
TORONTO
OTTAWA
MONTREAL
ITHACA, N.Y.
SCHENECTADY
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PASADENA
NEW DELHI (INDIA)
SHANGHAI
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

One Minute Biographies

Who: GIOTTO (Jot'-to).

Where: Italy.

When: Thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Italian painter, sculptor and architect. He was born not far from Florence, the son of a husbandman by the name of Bondone. As a child he manifested unusual qualities of vivacity and intelligence, so that he was greatly loved by family and friends. Vasari, in his "Lives of the Painters," relates how, when Giotto was ten, his father trusted him to go into the fields and tend sheep; how, left thus alone with the loveliness of the Italian countryside and with his own fancies, he began to record the beauties which he saw upon such rough surfaces as sand or earth or stone, spontaneously and with no tool more expert than a pointed bit of rock. There is a pretty legend to the effect that the painter Cimabue, one day passing that way, watched the boy at work and then persuaded his humble father to let the little Giotto go away to Florence, there to be instructed in the mysteries of paints and brushes, canvases and chisels.

We know that soon the pupil outranked the master, that Giotto, through his understanding of nature, restored to Italian art its lost touch with a truthful presentation of men and their world. Under the hand of Giotto, "the great humanizer of painting," wall paintings and church altar pieces began to lose their stiff conventionality and to take on an aspect natural, active, vital. Giotto's freer vision of art was later spread and perpetuated throughout Italy in the work of his pupils and successors.

In such small space it would be impossible to trace all the steps in Giotto's career, describe all his works, say precisely where they may be found. Some of his early work was done at Assisi, where much time has been spent in disputations over which of the wall paintings in the Upper Church of St. Francis are by Giotto, which by Cimabue or his pupils. We read that the painter was in Rome, in Padua, in Bologna, in Florence, that he painted in all these cities. Visiting the Italian churches and museums, one encounters everywhere the works of the great Giotto—portraits, mosaics, frescoes, sculptured altar pieces; and the Campanile at Florence, however much altered in erection by others, was first conceived by the imagination of Giotto.

He seems to have been a sort of popular hero in his own land: the friend of the great, his praises sung by poets and historians. Dante was once his guest. Looking casually upon the work of Giotto, we may consider it crude, archaic and stilted; but, when we regard it in the light of the world of art in which he lived, our understanding of his great contribution is illumined. We realize why it has been said that Giotto re-created the art of painting.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: California ski champion made 195 feet in a single jump. The trouble with skiing as a practical aid to pedestrianism is that when there's enough snow there's very little menacing motor traffic.

Worcester Gazette: Architects tell us that in another generation the dining room will pass out of the average American home, but we may console ourselves with the hope that it may linger for a time in the breakfast nook.

Detroit News: Inspired possibly by Mr. Nye's famous appeal to Congress to "unhorse the barnacles," a Tennessee editor refers to the Senate as "an eyesore in the nostrils of all thoughtful people."

A Quotation for Today

IF YOU intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In Lighter Vein

The Diplomat at the Bar

Judge O'Flaherty: "Haven't you been before me before?"

Prisoner: "No, y'r honor. Oi niver saw but wan face that looked loike yours and that was a photograph of an Irish king."

Judge: "Discharged. Call th' nixt case."—*Broadcaster.*

A Direct Hit

Father (impressing his daughter's fiancé): "Yes, I started in an office with nothing, and at 21 I was my own master."

Daughter (somewhat tactlessly): "And then you married Mother, didn't you, Dad?"—*Humorist.*

Odds and Ends

Traffic Note

A turntable has been installed in a "blind" street in central London to enable motorists to get out without backing into a busy street.

U. of Calif. Scholarships

About 190 scholarships, totaling more than $52,000, are awarded to students at the University of California each year; one of them amounts to $2300.

Foochow's Bridge

"The Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages," at Foochow, China, which is more than eight centuries old, is 1350 feet long and is built of slabs of granite, some of them 45 feet in length.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other countries. Letters from overseas are welcome, and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Fairhope, Alabama

Dear Editor:

It seems there are few letters from Alabama so I will tell you something about this part of the country.

This time of the year the azaleas are in full bloom and are very beautiful. There are many different colors and some of the bushes in this vicinity are said to be nearly one hundred years old and are very large.

Alabama is historically rich for there were many old forts here and Indian arrow heads, bullets, etc., can still be found. The inlets and bayous along Mobile Bay are said to have been used as hiding places by the Spanish buccaneers and there are rumors of their buried treasures still undiscovered.

I am 13 years of age. I should like very much to correspond (in English) with boys in any foreign countries and promise to answer all letters received. I have started stamp collecting and think it is a very interesting hobby. We take the Monitor regularly and I think it is a fine paper. It is instructive and at times very helpful to me. I enjoy reading the letters in the Mail Bag because they tell about all parts of the world. George S.

Penticton, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although my brother wrote not very long ago. We have taken the Monitor quite a long time and I always enjoy the Mail Bag letters, also the Sunny Hours column and the column called "In Lighter Vein" and the Home Forum page.

I am 16 years old and would like to correspond with girls about my age in any country, especially those interested in music as that is what I am going in for. I am planning to take the A. T. C. M. examination of the Toronto Conservatory.

Penticton is not a very large place. The population is about 4000 or 5000. There are two large lakes, one at each end of the town so we have plenty of swimming. Helen R.

Weston-Super-Mare, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am very much interested in Christian Science and go to the Sunday School nearly every week.

We live in a little town called Weston-Super-Mare in Somerset. It is a seaside town and it is lovely to bathe in the sea in the summer. At the back of our house we have some woods, where one can go and spend many a pleasant hour, listening to the birds, climbing trees, or playing hide and seek.

I am nearly 12 years old and should like to hear from boys of my age in any part of the world, especially from France and Australia. I have two brothers and one sister. One of my brothers is older than I and the other brother and sister are younger. My favorite hobby is collecting stamps and post cards and I would exchange with anyone who writes to me.

Edward D.

White Plains, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag though I have often wanted to write. I am 18 years old and I should like to correspond with girls around my age. I would like to hear from girls anywhere.

My home is in the State of Connecticut, about two hours' ride from New York. Connecticut is noted for its beautiful scenery. At present I am staying in New York. I love the great outdoors, all animals, books, music, and all of the Monitor, which I think is the best newspaper of today. I am in the last year of high school and I am studying English grammar, American and English literature, United States history and a history of the whole world. I am making some scrapbooks, and three thirds of the articles are from the Monitor.

I have just finished reading "The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge" and it is one of the most interesting books I have read in years. Surely every boy and girl should read this book, don't you agree with me?

Ruth D.

[Yes, good biographies make excellent and inspiring reading, Ruth.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Marjorie K. (12), Wauwatosa, Wis.—Especially from abroad:

Mildred W. (12), Dallas, Texas.—From Hollywood, Calif.; Louisville, Ky., Palestine and Japan.

Mary A. (12), Town Creek, Ala.—From New York, Canada, France and Germany.

Dorothy P. (13), Detroit, Mich.

Caledonia J., Greenville, Miss.

Jean H. (13), Montclair, N. J.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Barbara M. (13), Wethersfield, Conn.—Collecting stamps.

Miriam B. (15), Berkeley, Calif.—Studying French and violin.

Dorothy B. (16), Chicago, Ill.—Collecting stamps and postcards.

Elizabeth A. (15), Amsterdam, N. Y.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Lindy Doesn't'

Grand Haven, Mich.

THE good influence that Col. Charles Lindbergh is having on the American youth is indeed far-reaching and the following incident is one example:

The chief speaker at a men's club meeting, who was particularly interested in boys, stressed the point that every boy has a hero, and that fathers, by their good example and companionship, should be such a hero to their sons. A few days later the speaker was having some work done by his barber, when the latter remarked:

"I was very much impressed with your address and perhaps you will be interested in something that happened in our home along that line. My wife and I have always liked our glass of beer before retiring and since prohibition has been in effect I have been making it at home. The other night while taking our usual glass our little son, aged 10, looked at us with an odd expression and then said: 'Daddy, why do you drink that stuff? Lindy doesn't.'"

"What did you do?" asked his patron.

"Well, after he went to bed we talked it over and I remembered what you said, so we decided that there would be no more beer made or used in our house."

A Word a Day

Confabulate

When good friends are chatting together, gladdening one another with all sorts of pleasant reminiscences, familiar recollections—perhaps a bit enlivened by humorous exaggeration and idle banter—they may be said to be confabulating. It is widely indulged in by alumni on their return to their alma mater.

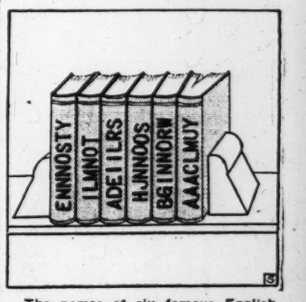
The word is derived from the Latin *confabulari*, "to talk together," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *fabulari*, "to converse"—from *fabula*, "discourse or fable."

Con-fab'-u-late is accented on the second syllable; sound *c* as *k*, *o* as in connect, first *a* as in *hat*, *u* as in *unite*, second *a* as in *gate*.

"Friends' confabulations are comfortable at all times." (Burton.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

English Authors Puzzle



The names of six famous English authors have been rearranged alphabetically. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Arithmetic Puzzle:

World friendships grow by means of the Mail Bag.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Everybody Stand Up!

UNCLE SAM'S great population poll is in progress, and there is no catch in it; everybody will receive a "ballot" and will have the opportunity to stand up and say "present" when the census-taker rings the doorbell.

But the census of 1930, which is the fifteenth the United States has taken since it started the practice in 1790, is considerably more than a casual count designed to satisfy the curiosity of those who like to know just how many people live in these forty-eight states. Those present must also be accounted for and this year answers to thirty-four amiable questions will be necessary before the census-taker completes his morning call.

All of the questions are simple and direct, but they have behind them an important and useful purpose. The information obtained from the census, as President Hoover has said, will "be vital to progress and the determination of many social policies." The census will shed valuable light upon employment, upon education, upon the trend of rural and urban population, and upon other questions of related significance.

Judging from the interesting precedent which President Hoover established when the census supervisor of the District of Columbia called upon him this week, the census enumerators will most certainly not conduct themselves like prosecuting attorneys demanding yes and no answers to their queries. The President, it seems, on being asked whether his home—the White House—was owned or rented, replied, "occupied." Perhaps similar ingenuity will yield a variety of tactful ways to answer the question as to who is the head of the family.

The very complex task of the current census as compared, for example, with the modest reckoning made in 1790 makes it imperative that the public lend its most cordial and sympathetic cooperation to the census officials. The first census, comprising but five questions, was carried through by seventeen marshals and no more than 650 assistants, the entire cost approximating $45,000. The population at that time totaled less than 4,000,000 inhabitants. Today more than 100,000 enumerators, compassing every community in the country, are canvassing every home in the Nation. The canvass is expected to show at least 125,000,000 inhabitants in continental United States, and it will cost $40,000,000.

One of the immediate by-products of the census will be the reapportionment of the House of Representatives as required by the Constitution. Assuming that the membership will be retained at 435 as provided in the reapportionment act of 1929, it is expected that there will be a net change of at least twenty-three seats, and, according to present estimates, twelve of the larger cities of the United States will have fifteen more representatives. This change will also be reflected both in the Electoral College and in the national political conventions.

The Tariff Bill in Conference

AFTER nearly fifteen months' consideration by Congress, the tariff bill has been sent to conference. The conference committee is a governmental device which is important only in the American system. Parliamentary government, wherein the Prime Minister or a member of his Cabinet pilots a bill which has been passed by the lower chamber through the upper house, makes conference unnecessary.

In the United States, however, there is little or no legislative leadership by the Executive. Both branches of Congress have opinions upon which they insist. Even when there is agreement in purpose, the legislative product of one chamber may be so imperfect that the other attempts to improve upon it. Differences must be reconciled and compromises effected by a conference committee.

Such a committee, it is obvious, has great authority. The conferees on the pending tariff bill will have to consider 1253 amendments made by the Senate. The Constitution gives the House of Representatives the right to originate all bills for raising revenue, but this need mean no more than that the House has the right to originate the enacting clause. The Senate can write its own bill for raising revenue. In the pending measure, moreover, there are more than the usual number of disputes on fundamental differences. The export debenture provision for agricultural products, the flexible tariff clauses allowing the President to change rates, and the Norris anti-monopoly amendment—these all furnish differences of opinion between the two houses on matters other than rates. Important schedules in dispute are those covering sugar, cement, lumber and shingles.

Concern over the powers of conference committees has frequently been expressed both in and out of Congress. Reports of a proposed agreement are subject to points of order if the conferees have eliminated anything agreed upon by both houses or have inserted new legislation. These rules would prevent the writing of a new bill, such as was done by the conference committee on the tariff of 1883.

Sometimes there is difficulty in reaching an agreement. Measures have stayed in conference for six months. But the tendency is for conference reports to be accepted even though they contain unpalatable provisions. Legislators are frequently willing to do this rather than to prolong controversy. The leaders of the majority party always urge this course, for the leaders usually control the decisions of the committee.

What happens in the conference committees is usually made known by the press, but is not a matter of public record. The way the conferees vote is not published. Reports by the committees are frequently presented in the closing days of a session and have to be acted upon hastily. So long as the American Government adheres to an extreme bicameral theory, however, conference committees are necessary to reconcile differences between the two houses of the Legislature.

Sheep and Goats at London

THE emissaries of naval reduction and limitation at London continue day by day to keep the word of promise to our ear and break it to our hope. Only a few days ago the glad news was sent by wireless that some whose influence was not wholly favorable to reduction had started on the return voyage to the United States. This seemed to promise some early results in the conference, since it would stand to reason that the weaker the hostile influences the greater the measure of naval reduction possible.

But scarcely was this promising phenomenon reported than, as has been the custom from its earliest days, the conference sent out a counter statement which seems to offset the retirement of the naval forces. This time it is the embattled journalists who have seemingly dealt to the forces of peace and limitation a blow that is likely to check jubilation. They have persuaded the American delegation to deny access to the press room, and even attendance at press conferences with Secretary Stimson and other delegates, to any save those sending daily telegraphic news to American papers. Avowedly the purpose is to deny these facilities for getting the news and judging of the progress of the conference to representatives of organizations like the Foreign Policy Association, the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, the American Peace Society and their fellows. It appears that the representatives of these societies are all at London in the hope of furthering the cause of the reduction and limitation of naval armaments. Therefore, away with them. They are believed to be endeavoring to work up public sentiment at home to an effort to encourage the conference in attaining the ends for which it was summoned. Such presumption demands rebuke!

These pacific purposes are regarded as reprehensible and to be met only by enforced exile from the news conferences in London. Meantime representatives of newspapers which day by day insist that the American delegates are in process of surrendering the vital interests of the United States to Great Britain, or that the sinister hand of Morgan is to be discerned in the negotiations, or that the United States is being tricked into sitting on the European powder keg, are to be made welcome and to receive every possible opportunity to attend official conferences and to expedite their transmission of the sort of news they have been directed to gather.

It is fair to say that the incident has its perplexing features. There are possibly no more patriotic, devoted, or well-equipped bodies of observers at London than those selected by the organizations which have now been put under the ban. It is true, too, that it would be impracticable and improper for the delegation to attempt to discriminate between the representatives of newspapers persistently hostile to the whole idea of an international agreement and those who are in London endeavoring to be helpful in attaining this end. And yet there would seem to be a certain inconsistency and a lack of international savoir faire in adopting a policy which makes welcome the representatives of the newspaper organization recently guilty of an ill-timed and baseless attack upon the British Premier, or those of certain newspapers which from the outset have, in editorials and headlines, sought to destroy the usefulness of the conference, while casting into outer darkness representatives of American organizations maintained only for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging such understanding of foreign ideals, policies and statesmen as shall most contribute to enduring international harmony.

China's Changing Puzzle

THE major difficulty in the solution of China's internal puzzle is that the puzzle itself does not remain the same. No sooner does one answer appear than changing alliances and sudden shifts of influence recast the problem.

Thus it is with the latest news of military developments in the Middle Kingdom. Solutions were being geared to the pace of the Nanking Government. Then it is reported that the two main factions of the Kuomintang Party have reached an agreement with Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, and Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kuominchun general, for formation of a provisional government at Peiping. This news is followed by indications that Yen, far from participating in any pact, is seeking foreign approval for his military efforts to oust President Chiang Kai-shek.

Regardless of the immediate outcome of these latest developments in the maneuvers for control of China, the situation gives rise to discussions of possible steps to effect a more stable condition. Recently there has been advanced the idea of dividing China into three parts, granting to the major tuchuns a sphere in which their power could reach an ascendency.

The scheme is not new, but has been discussed under various guises. It is not calculated to meet with the favor of Chinese Nationalists and is fraught with the possibility of opening the separate areas, notably Manchuria, to foreign aggression which would be impossible in the face of a united nation. Presuming that a satisfactory territorial division could be achieved for a tripartite China, the plan carries no guarantee that peace would necessarily exist between the component parts. Thus, in effect, it would establish a group of little dictatorships, affording temporary relief, but drawing China further away from that unity which is requisite to her future.

Dictatorship and unity—the juxtaposition of the two words brings forth another idea. A strong man? May not the solution for China be a dictatorship, provided a figure of sufficient strength can arise to wield such power? This suggestion, which also is not new, is again creeping into Chinese discussions. But the experience of several European nations causes it to be approached carefully because of its known difficulties. For it is apparent that, at best, it could afford but a temporary solution. Especially is this conclusion valid in the light of past efforts of political leaders to establish what borders closely upon dynastic rule.

It is apparent that no single move is the panacea for China. Nor can any sovereign remedy supplant the development which must give form to the new Republic. But a hint of the right political method is contained in the proposals for fiscal reform made by the commission headed by Dr. Edwin E. Kemmerer of Princeton which investigated the country's monetary system.

The report, just made public at Shanghai, calls for the establishment of a gold standard. But more important still is the finality with which it sweeps aside proposals to place the Nation on a silver basis as a prelude to attaining the desired end. China thus is told that in the readjustment of its finances it cannot temporize; that the gold standard, however difficult of attainment, must be sought directly, although by easy steps.

Here, perhaps, is also a key to political readjustment. The silver standard of dictatorship or tripartite nation, however alluring, could not take the place of the gold of ultimate unification, difficult of attainment though the latter might be.

Who Said Vaccination?

PRO-VACCINATION figures are proverbially unsatisfactory, because it is so easy to find statistics in favor of what you wish to prove when you have the field all to yourself wherefrom to pick those statistics. It is a case of the obverse of the proverb that there are none so blind as those who won't see. That there are figures that indicate that anti-vaccinationists have some authority on their side may be a surprise to many, but it is true just the same.

In the March 19 issue of the Golden Age is a paragraph which merits study. "As a result of making vaccination optional in England the percentages of vaccinated births fell off from 97 per cent in 1872 to less than 40 per cent in 1922." Well, what of it? may be asked; presumably the fatality rate increased if vaccination is so important a preventive. But that is just what did not take place. On the contrary, "The deaths from smallpox dropped from 46,312 in the twenty-year period, 1872-1891, to 122 in the ten-year period, 1912-1921." That is some drop, even though the figures quoted represent a twenty-year as compared to a ten-year period.

But here is the best piece of all. "The British Minister of Health, Sir John Burns," says the paragraph in conclusion, "stated on the floor of the House of Commons in 1911 that 'in direct ratio as vaccinations had fallen off, the mortality from smallpox had declined.'" These are figures and thoughts that are worth pondering and remembering.

Cosima and the Bayreuth Tradition

MUSICIANS and music lovers will await with interest the effect upon the Bayreuth tradition of the relaxation of "that firm grip in Wahnfried," as William Wallace called it in his biography of Wagner. This firm grip imposed by Frau Wagner controlled both the production of the Wagner music dramas at the Bayreuth Festspielhaus and the family collection of documents bearing on the composer's history. It was the object of much criticism both from musicians and from biographers. The musicians wanted to see the Bayreuth productions brought into line with modern stagecraft. The biographers were eager to get their hands on letters and manuscripts which might clear up obscure places in the life story of the composer.

Frau Wagner, daughter of Liszt and once the wife of Hans von Bülow, was a portentous figure in the musical world. She had much to do with the spread of Wagner's fame and with the establishment of the Festspielhaus for the performance of his works. It was to her that he dictated his autobiography. The question of the extent of her influence on him was revived last year when the contents of the Burrell Collection of Wagner manuscripts was made public. Will the "Wahnfried Strongbox" now yield up papers to supplement the Burrell Collection, and to clarify the whole situation?

This question is interesting, but more interesting is the outlook for the Bayreuth Festivals. Will Siegfried Wagner adopt a more receptive attitude toward modernization of the "official" productions of his father's operas? Many hope he will. They point out that Wagner was radical in his views, for his time. It is ironical, they declare, that his works should be produced in 1930 in precisely the same way they were produced in 1876; since their composer without doubt would have been eager to take advantage of all advances in stage technique. It is possible that the coming summer may see the dawn of a new era in the Bayreuth Festivals.

Editorial Notes

Aviation owes more to ornithology than the theories of flight which it has garnered from the study of birds. Its debt extends to names as well, as proved by the many and varied airplanes with such names as American Eagle, Cardinal, Carrier Pigeon, Condor, Hawk, Jayhawk, Robin, Skylark, Swallow and Tanager. A guess can be hazarded that certain other excellent birds may not be so honored, for what would you think of an airplane named banana-quit, butterbump, elephant-bird, goatsucker, oldwife, roadrunner, rock-hopper, sandpiper and windover?

A California man has invented a device that allows a car to move sideways like a crab and to enable parking with only an inch to spare at either end. This would seem to be all right save for the fellow in front or behind who doesn't happen to be equipped with the thing.

Following Lady Astor's advice that "The women must be as brave about peace as the men are about war," it would seem that the chances for permanent peace are greater than ever before in the history of the world.

England has reached parity with the United States in one respect at least, in announcing that ice cream plants will be installed on all battleships of the Mediterranean fleet.

On the South China Coast

M. T. G. Takes a Small Steamer to a Strange Island Port

HOIHOW

WE ARE coming up the turgid Huang-pu at sunset of a cold, clear winter day. The river is an incredible medley of all sorts of craft, such an animated picture of marine life as the world cannot equal. Junks and sampans glide about us, across our bows, under our stern as our engines reverse, close alongside, everywhere, with calm, fatalistic disregard of consequences. Despite our huge bulk, unwieldy now as the tugs nose us about, their owners leave it entirely to us to avoid them, squatting unconcernedly at their steering oars and gazing upward at our towering sides, as who should, "This is China and this is a Chinese river. Our ancestors sailed here even as we are sailing ere ever a white man so much as knew there was a China. Therefore, do not spurn us beneath the prow of your steel machine!"

It is Shanghai! A pall of coal smoke hangs over the vast city, screening the modern "skyscrapers" along the world-famous Bund. Through it the descending sun gleams crimson, while the sky above turns to gold and then to soft rose-red. The great factories and oil works and warehouses which line the river, farther and farther down toward its junction with the Yangtze each succeeding year, are aglow with lights as the darkness falls. Like 10,000 fireflies, the lanterns of small craft and large gleam along the shadowy river, ever moving, ever dancing, ever darting here and there as every kind of vessel known to man threads its way through the most crowded roadstead of all the Seven Seas. There is a babel of noise. Tugs and launches shriek, liners bellow sullen warnings, anchor chains rattle and winches grind, while above all the clamor of a thousand boatmen rises and falls in rolling waves of sound.

* * *

Shanghai once more! Ere our transpacific ship is docked at all Shanghai throngs aboard. Even as the boarders swarmed in some sea engagements of old, Chinese Shanghai swarms aboard us, as aboard every liner entering the muddy Huang-pu. Long bamboo poles with grappling hooks attached find holds along our steel bulwarks, and with incredible agility young Chinese scramble up. Eagerness for custom, keen competition, inspires this remarkable energy, for these are "runners" for numberless Chinese hotels and boarding places. A tumult incredible arises as they commence negotiations with the hundreds of steerage passengers. Scores of porters follow, and somewhat more leisurely the representatives of world-encircling tourist bureaus, accompanied by very polite agents of the great hotels of Shanghai. These are persons of indeterminate extraction, talking many languages, having at their tongue's tip the complete schedules of every railway and steamship line east of Suez. I hold converse with one of them, inquiring as to passage to the south, along the China coast to Indo-China, Siam, and such alluring places.

"Ah," says the representative of Messrs. Thus-and-So, Limited, "there is a P. and O. steamer tomorrow, a fine new German ship the day after, and a—"

But I have had enough of great liners, having come already some 7000 miles on one. I crave a return to my usual, and favorite, means of sea transport, a very small craft, and such as penetrates into unfamiliar places, carries few, if any, other passengers, offers no luxury—and consequently doesn't require to be paid for it. And so I remonstrate with the person from Messrs. Thus-and-So. "But I want no P. and O. liner, neither Messageries Maritimes, nor yet the fine new ship of the North German Lloyd. What I do want is a little coastwise steamer which proceeds leisurely and seeks out strange ports. And if perchance she should encounter pirates and be haled off to Bias Bay, why, then—"

But he has turned away in scorn from such strange vaporings as this and is endeavoring to placate an American tourist with three trunks, two suit cases, a hatbox and a bag of fourteen golf clubs of the latest model and all-steel shafts, who has heard me say "pirate," and is not comfortable with so many voluble Chinese clambering up bamboo poles and over the side.

However, somewhat later down in Hong Kong, where the weather now resembles a sparkling May morning in New England, I search about and find just such a craft as I crave. True enough, no steamship office admits to any knowledge of it, but all point out the insecurity of travel in small craft on the China coast, emphasizing the desirability from every point of view—definitely including their own—of taking passage on a large ship such as no pirate junks from Bias Bay have yet had the temerity to interfere with. But I am not convinced, being quite familiar with the line of argument of steamship offices. With consummate satisfaction I seek the little "Kweiyang," find a clean and comfortable cabin, polite Chinese "boys," British officers, and satisfactory "chow." I "book" for Singapore, or Bangkok, or anywhere I may determine later to tarry for awhile, and recall whimsically the detailed "itinerary" which Messrs. The Associated Tourist Bureaus wished to compile for me.

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So, then, here I am distinctly in one of the strange ports I sought. It is called Hoihow, and it is on an island off the South China coast. There are many junks cruising aimlessly about, their strange sails made of squares of matting roughly sewn together, their Asiatic crews regarding us speculatively. Perhaps they are pirates. Or, if not, possibly they would not overlook the opportunity to be. Last night at dinner I asked the captain about it. He observed casually that a steamer of this same line was captured right here at anchor in Hoihow harbor a year ago. The junks swarmed down upon her and their crews clambered aboard, even as the Shanghai hotel "runners" clambered aboard our transpacific liner. "What happened?" I inquired, endeavoring to be as casual as our China coast skipper. "Oh, they took us to Bias Bay, relieved us of all we had that they wanted, and let us go. But there was one of Douglas's boats that didn't get off so easily. Just the other day, too, and only a few miles from here."

On the China coast! We are still at anchor off Hoihow as I write. It is a lovely morning, just within the tropics, soft and warm and calm. Nothing particular is going on. The town itself is off in the distance, reached by a river which is nearly dry when the tide is out. It is, I expect, like the average Chinese town. Possibly I shall go ashore by and by in one of these junks with the matting sails. There is no hurry. We have been anchored here since this time yesterday, and will very likely still be anchored here at this time tomorrow. I don't know why, nor have I inquired. No cargo is being loaded or unloaded. We are just here, that is all, somewhat as the man in the absurd old song. I have just been talking to the Scottish engineer. He says he will be glad to get back to Singapore where it is warm. "A mon likes the war-r-mth when he's used to it," he observes. After we have stopped at Singapore for awhile we are going on to Bangkok. "Yon king of Bangkok is a str-r-ange mon," the engineer says. "He wants to be a European. He's just had a go'f course made for him. Would ye ken that? Go'f at a hundred in the shade!"

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It is very pleasant lingering here, in the quiet harbor of Hoihow, where no world-cruise-de-luxe liner has ever penetrated or is likely to. The weather is like that of an August afternoon off Boothbay Harbor, Maine, and there is a similar atmosphere of tranquillity, supplemented by an eastern unconcern as to all things. The "boys" are preparing the noonday meal, chatting in a dialect new to me and as unlike that of Hong Kong as Hong Kong Chinese is unlike that of Peiping. I believe the captain has gone ashore in a junk. In fact, nobody at all is in evidence, except that the junks are cruising aimlessly about and still regarding our little ship speculatively. But I am not in the least concerned, and I am glad that I am here, confident that this is the best way to cruise the China coast—or any coast. M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

"Calot" Being Abandoned

THE French Army is abandoning the "calot" or little wedge-shaped cap, such as American soldiers wore overseas, in order to restore the "képi," or visored cap. The reason is said to be that the képi gives more protection against sun and rain, and is also considered somewhat more dressy, though perhaps not so jaunty. The restoration of the képi to favor recalls the fact that the current year marks the centenary of its adoption. It was originally designed to provide French troops engaged in the conquest of Algeria with a headdress more suitable to a tropical climate than the "shako" which preceded it. Those who think that uniforms should not be kept so somber are agitating for the restoration of red trousers.

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Paris's Many Private Ways

Paris has more than 1400 private ways. These belong not to the city, but to the owners of adjoining properties, and are therefore maintained by these owners, both as regards paving and lighting. Some rather well-known streets are of this sort, for example, rue Edouard VII, which leads off the Boulevard des Capucines and bends into the rue Caumartin. Until the new parking regulations came into effect, few persons realized that the rue Edouard VII was a private way. The street is now a one-way passage and only private parking is allowed.

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Two Little-Known Museums

Among the many museums of Paris, two of the least known have to do with music. First, there is the museum of the Opéra. Here are inkstands owned by composers, costumes worn by famous singers, and many portraits. The latest acquisition is a portrait of Wagner painted in Venice by Renoir. There is also a rich collection of composers' manuscripts. Even less known than the Opéra museum is that of the National Conservatory of Music and Oratory, which contains a fine collection of musical instruments, many of which were used by great composers.

* * *

Fishing Fleets Set Sail

Even before a touch of spring is felt in the air, French fishing fleets set out for their long vigil on the Newfoundland Banks, or off the coasts of Iceland. One of the first to set sail this year was that of Grand Fort Philipe, near Dunkirk. The fleet this year was smaller than in the past, numbering only twelve sturdy boats. Some of the tiny ships have been modernized and equipped with engines and up-to-date machinery, but even so, they go to engage in an enterprise which provides opportunities for patience and heroism. At some of these little ports of northern France, the sailing of the fishing fleet is made a great occasion. At Saint-Malo especially, numerous ceremonies accompany the departure of the fleet.

* * *

Where Was the Bastille?

Where did the Bastille stand? To say that it was on the space now marked by the square of that name is hardly definite enough. A project is now in hand to indicate its exact site by laying a line of colored paving stones around the place, in much the same way that the site of the original fortress of the Louvre has been marked in the Cour de l'Horloge. Incidentally, the Pont de la Concorde, which is now being widened, was partly built of stones taken from the ruins of the Bastille.

* * *

Art-Flying Exhibition

Art and flying go very well together. Some of the finest work of French sculptors in recent months has been in the form of aviation monuments. It is not surprising, therefore, that an exhibition is being planned for November and December, 1930, under the auspices of the Aéro Club of France, at which every form of artistic expression which has any bearing on aviation will be displayed. This will include architectural plans for hangars and terminals, interior decoration for airplanes and dirigibles, designs for postage stamps for air mail, and indeed any other artistic work which could be related to flying. The exhibition is expected to call out a great deal of inventive ability on the part of artists and designers.

* * *

"Not Dead, Only Undressed"

The grandmother and grandchild were taking a walk in one of those beautiful woods which are to be found just outside Paris. The grandmother, looking at the leafless trees, remarked: "Is it not sad, all these dead trees?" But the child answered promptly: "They are not dead, but only undressed."

* * *

Honesty Is the Best . . .

In front of one of those big department stores of Paris stood an elderly woman, begging. A well-dressed man pressed a piece of money into her hand and walked swiftly on. The woman felt something touch her hand and fall to the ground. After a brief search she discovered a valuable diamond ring which had slipped from the man's finger as he gave her the coin. Immediately she went in search of the stranger and eventually recognized him coming out of a restaurant. He had just missed his ring. When she restored it to him, she received a hundred-franc note as a reward.